

Gorbachov letter delights Reagan

Summit date agreed for December 7

A confident and clearly happy President Reagan announced yesterday that he would meet Mr Mikhail Gorbachov, the Soviet leader, at a summit in Washington beginning on Monday, December 7.

They will then sign a treaty abolishing medium and shorter-range missiles.

Mr Reagan, flanked by Mr George Shultz, the Secretary of State, and Mr Edward Shevardnadze, the Soviet Foreign Minister, made the announcement after a one-hour discussion with Mr Shevardnadze on a letter sent by Mr Gorbachov. Mr Reagan described the message as "forthcoming and statesmanlike".

Mr Reagan, beaming and relieved that the recent confusion in Moscow over a summit had been resolved, noted

From Michael Binyon, Washington

that the summit would begin on the 46th anniversary of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbour. "Wouldn't it be wonderful if Pearl Harbour Day would become superceded by the day that we began the path to peace and safety in the world through disarmament?"

He said the duration and details of the summit had still to be worked out and would be announced later. He suggested Mr Gorbachov would not be able to visit him at his California ranch, as he had hoped, but said this could still take place at another time. He

Mr Shevardnadze, in an unprecedented move, will hold a private meeting with the Senate foreign relations committee today. The chairman, Senator Sam Nunn of Georgia, and other key members oppose President Reagan's interpretation of the anti-ballistic missile treaty and have tried to introduce restrictive amendments on Star Wars research.

himself is expected to pay a return visit to Moscow next year.

The verification details of the intermediate-range nuclear forces treaty have still to be finalized. But Mr Shultz laughingly remarked that if this wasn't done, "Mr Shevardnadze and I are going to get kicked in the rear end very hard by our leaders."

The two Foreign Ministers reopened their talks, broken off last week after the inconclusive meeting in Moscow, yesterday morning. They continued their following their White House discussion in the evening.

The long drawn-out announcement of a summit ends the speculation that Moscow at the last moment was trying to make the meeting conditional on American concessions on the Strategic Defence Initiative. Mr Reagan refused to answer questions about possible reasons for Mr Gorbachov's "flip-flop" over the past week and Mr Shevardnadze, shaking his head vigorously at this suggestion, refused to answer questions in the White House briefing room.

Mr Reagan said he was also hoping to go to Moscow next year to sign a treaty reducing strategic nuclear arms. But he again insisted yesterday that there was no linkage, and there had not now made restriction on Star Wars research a condition for progress in other areas.

"I stressed the importance I place on reaching an agreement on reducing strategic offensive arms by 50 per cent. In particular, I emphasized that we seek a formal, verifiable treaty and do not believe that either nation should settle for anything less. We agreed to work toward such an agreement which I hope to sign during a visit to Moscow next year."

The summit would also deal with bilateral question, regional problems — such as Afghanistan — and human rights issues. He was looking forward to welcoming Mr Gorbachov to Washington and to "productive discussions with him that will advance the US agenda of peace and freedom."

Asked about the sharp attacks on the INF treaty by a number of Republican presidential candidates during their recent televised debate, Mr Reagan said there was "a great deal of misunderstanding", having to do with

the US relationship with its European allies. But "none of us" in the Administration felt that way, and he had great confidence in the treaty.

Asked why Mr Gorbachov was not coming for a longer visit, Mr Reagan said he thought it was because he had some "scheduling problems — just as we do here". But he would not speculate on other reasons. According to some Moscow reports, the hold-up was caused by an unprecedented attack on Mr Gorbachov by a key supporter who accused him of fostering a cult of personality at a recent party meeting.

Mr Boris Yeltsin, the Moscow party chief, had threatened to resign, the reports said, but had been persuaded to change his mind, and Mr Gorbachov had weathered the challenge. Soviet officials here however discounted this, saying relations with the US were insulated from domestic confrontations.

US and Soviet negotiators are working long hours in Geneva to complete the INF treaty, Mr Reagan said. "The remaining details, while technical, are important in ensuring effective verification of any agreement. Verification remains a major concern of the United States. Our proposals will result in the most comprehensive verification regime in history."

He also said he was pleased with the results of his discussion with Mr Shevardnadze.

Mr Reagan had expressed surprise and irritation earlier this week at the confusing signals from Moscow. He insisted he would not be blackmailed into changing his position on SDI, but he carefully avoided blaming Mr Gorbachov personally for his delay in setting a summit date at which a medium-range arms treaty would be signed.

Mr Gorbachov's letter was thought in advance to indicate that he still wanted detailed discussion about Star Wars at a summit, although he was no longer linking American concessions on this to the holding of one.

Marshal Sergei Akhromyev, the Chief of the Soviet General Staff, said in an interview with the New York Times yesterday that deployment of SDI, coupled with an agreement to cut long-range nuclear weapons by 50 per cent, could give the US a decisive military advantage.

"We are deeply convinced that creating a space-based defence for the territory of the US would radically step up the military threat towards the Soviet Union."

Mr Reagan and Mr Gorbachov agreed at their Reykjavik summit on 50 per cent cuts in strategic arms, but Mr Gorbachov is insisting that President Reagan abide by the narrow interpretation of the 1972 anti-ballistic missile treaty which would put severe constraints on SDI testing.

Accounts, or "load" costs, added onto defence contracts on which payment was scaled according to how much the contractor spent. In each case, it is alleged that the employee responsible for bringing the irregularities to the attention of the authorities was dismissed without compensation. None has yet been able to find another job.

Mr Dale Campbell-Savours, Labour MP for Worthing, said yesterday: "This may be the tip of the iceberg and there are a lot more people who know what is going on but who dare not come forward."

He said that much of the problem stemmed from the manner in which defence contracts were awarded. It was often impossible to find more than one company capable of competing for a contract because much of the research and development work was on the very edge of technology.

Britain's cruise site worries

By Andrew McEwen
Diplomatic Correspondent

British officials hope final details of a deal allowing Soviet inspectors to enter Greenham Common and Molesworth to check the removal of cruise missiles will be settled during the Washington talks between the US Secretary of State and the Soviet Foreign Minister.

Agreement on the two sites is essential if Mr George Shultz and Mr Edward Shevardnadze are to clear the final obstacles to a treaty to eliminate medium and shorter-range land-based missiles.

But although the proposals have been under discussion for months, the possible constitutional implications are only now becoming clear, and it is evident that the negotiations have involved a transfer of responsibility from the British Government to Washington which may be without precedent.

Although an issue involving British sovereignty is at stake, the talks have been exclusively between American and Soviet officials.

The outcome is expected to be a "basing-country agreement" between Britain and the Soviet Union. But its drafting will have been conducted entirely by Americans.

There will not be even a formal signing by British and Soviet ministers. Instead, it is

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expected that there will be an exchange of documents through diplomatic channels.

No suggestion has surfaced that there is anything wrong or undesirable in the transfer of responsibility, probably because the US is our most trusted ally. But the fact that Washington has been allowed to act for Britain has passed almost without discussion.

Britain has always retained the right to refuse inspection, and has been consulted at every stage. Its interests have been handled by officials of under-secretary rank at a long series of meetings. But the consultations have been between British and American rather than British and Soviet officials.

The sovereignty at stake could involve more than just access to Greenham Common and Molesworth, known as "declared sites", to which the British Government has fully accepted that Moscow should have the right to send inspectors.

There is also general agreement on the principle that the US and the Soviet Union should have a right to demand to see what are termed "suspect sites". This is known as the right of "challenge inspection".

The question is whether "challenge inspection" should extend to British sites other than the two named bases. The Government has said that it is against allowing Soviet inspectors into other bases for security reasons.

The issue was still unresolved when Mr Shultz went to Moscow for his recent talks. When he briefed the North Atlantic Council in Brussels last Saturday, he implied that some progress had been made.

Although British sources say they do not know the details, it appears that they will be an issue for Mr Shultz and Mr Shevardnadze to settle.

Britain, meanwhile, is expected to go ahead with the deployment of cruise missiles which have been delivered recently to Molesworth. The Government has refused a suggestion by Mr Mikhail Gorbachov, the Soviet leader, that further deployment should cease immediately.



Dr Pauline Cutting with Bilal Shehik, aged seven, and Samir Ibrahim, nine, whom she brought back from Beirut for treatment, walking in the grounds of Stoke Mandeville Hospital, Buckinghamshire. Report, page 22. (Photograph: Chris Harris)

Tebbit agrees to hold the fort

By Martin Fletcher
Political Reporter

The embarrassment of the Prime Minister over the Conservative Party chairmanship deepened yesterday as she was forced to persuade Mr Norman Tebbit to stay in his post until a successor is appointed.

Mr Tebbit went to Downing Street at 11am expecting to hand in his resignation before starting a new career in business on Monday. Instead he left an hour later still chairman and shrugging his shoulders when asked for how long.

Government sources said his successor would not be announced until at least the middle of next week, but Mr Tebbit is understood to have told Mrs Margaret Thatcher that he is not prepared to stay on for more than a few days.

On Thursday it had been signalled that he was not prepared to stay on as caretaker at all. He had cleared his desk at Conservative Central Office and was looking forward to taking up the first of his new business appointments after the weekend. These are directorships with Sears Holdings, BET and the Blue Arrow recruitment agency.

Mrs Thatcher's difficulties have been triggered by the decision of her favoured candidate, Lord Young of Graffham, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, to withdraw earlier this week after a campaign against him by top-level colleagues.

Normally a second-rank minister could be drafted in to run Central Office after an election, giving way to a senior figure as the next election approached. This time round there is pressure on her to bring in a heavyweight immediately.

However her choice of likely heavyweights was re-

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BP scheme saves underwriters

By David Young
Energy Correspondent

Several of the world financial institutions who underwrote the BP share offer appear to have been saved from the brink of bankruptcy by the Chancellor's eleven-hour change in arrangements for the sale.

Trading in the partly paid shares opened yesterday at 86p — compared with the 70p "floor" which the Government has put under them, with the Bank of England prepared to buy back the shares at that price. At one point the price reached 89p before moving back to 85p at the close.

Although that was still far below the 120p price paid by the underwriters and the 270,000 small investors who applied for shares, it was a level that has given the world

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stock markets enough confidence to predict the value of BP will again climb.

In the first minutes of trading 40 million shares changed hands, and by 4.30pm 232 million shares had been sold. By close of business in London 258 mil-

lion transactions in the shares had taken place.

Only 7,749,903 BP shares — less than 5 per cent of the offer — were picked up by the small investors, from the original 1,100 million on offer to them. That total of purchases includes 2,663,683 shares bought by existing shareholders in the rights issue that ran parallel to the offer, and 504,000 bought by BP employees. The employees had a guarantee that 23 million shares would be available to them.

The remaining shares have been left with the 400 British underwriting institutions, and another 1,100 million are held by overseas institutions. In the

US, 480 million shares have been left with the underwriters, in Japan 160 million, in Canada 105 million and in Europe 105 million.

Another 256 million have been left with British institutions who took part in the international tender element of the offer.

Although the underwriters still face considerable underwriting losses, these will diminish from the original estimate of more than £1 billion as the BP partly paid shares, including those now buying them on the open market, will for up to two months have a "safety net" of

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Lawson castigates US underwriters

By Martin Fletcher, Political Reporter

Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, castigated American and Canadian underwriters yesterday for the pressure they put on him to abandon the BP share issue, and indicated that overseas underwriters might not be used for future privatizations.

Both he and the Prime Minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, praised the conduct of British financial institutions. They also paid tribute to the underlying strength of the British economy, but gave a warning that the huge American budget deficit had to be reduced in order to bring stability to the world markets.

Mr Lawson, interviewed on BBC radio, said that one lesson he had learnt from the BP episode was that "the City of London is much more secure and reliable than other financial centres around the world".

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We would like to take this opportunity to put the events of the last fortnight into perspective, as they affect all unit trust investors.

Although record falls in markets have occurred, they have little to do with the state of either the world's economies or its major companies. Most are healthy and profitable.

Consequently some of the best investment opportunities we have seen for a very long time are now emerging.

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Whilst the American economy faces a number of difficulties, this isn't true of Britain or the great majority of other countries. As a result, we anticipate that most stock markets will before long begin the climb back towards higher levels. This could happen relatively quickly if America begins to tackle its main problem, its excessive budget deficit.

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Mansell in crash at 90mph

For the second year in succession, Nigel Mansell's hopes of bringing the world motor racing championship to Britain appear to have been ended by a spectacular accident.

Mansell was taken to hospital following a 90mph crash during the first qualifying period for the Japanese Grand Prix at Suzuka. His Canon Williams-Honda hit the kerb coming out of a corner, sending the car skidding into a crash barrier before entering into a wild air spin. A preliminary x-ray revealed no broken bones despite suspected injuries to his neck and spine.

Mansell, lying in second place in the driver's championship behind the Brazilian, Nelson Piquet, needed to finish in the first four at Suzuka, and ahead of Piquet, to keep his hopes alive. A decision will be taken today as to whether Mansell will race in tomorrow's Grand Prix.

Last year Mansell was forced to retire from the Australian Grand Prix, the last of the season, after suffering a burst tyre at 200mph near the end of the race while in third place.

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IN PART 2

England wait

England's cricketers, who beat Sri Lanka by eight wickets, will discover today whether they will play India or Australia in the World Cup semi-finals. Page 44

Cash sale

Scores of financial institutions will be looking for customers at the Money Eighty Seven Show next week. Family Money reports... Pages 28-35

Portfolio

● There is £12,000 to be won today in The Times Portfolio Gold competition — the weekly prize of £30,000 plus the daily £4,000.

● Yesterday's £4,000 was shared by four readers. Details, page 3.

● Portfolio daily list, page 27; weekly check, page 30.

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NEWS SUMMARY

Express rejects sale of The Star

Express Newspapers yesterday said it would reject a proposed £10 million bid by Mr David Sullivan, owner of the *Sunday Sport* newspaper, to buy out *The Star*.

Mr Andrew Cameron, managing editor of Express Newspapers, said the company was not interested in a sale. Express Newspapers severed its connection with Mr Sullivan on Thursday to regain total control of *The Star* and dismissed the editor, Mr Michael Gabbert.

London's second evening paper, *The Evening News*, was closed last night. The paper, which shut in 1980, was re-launched by Lord Rothermere in February this year to compete with Mr Robert Maxwell's *London Daily News*.

Yard cuts 600 jobs Arrests in gun siege

Workers at the Scott Lithgow shipyard at Inverclyde, in the west of Scotland, began a 24-hour strike yesterday after they were told that 600 jobs were to go. Local politicians said the area could become a disaster area.

The company announced yesterday that 324 hourly-paid employees and 27 staff were to be made redundant.

About 200 sub-contract workers left the yard on Thursday. There are no more orders after the Ocean Alliance oilrig for Britoil is completed.

Two men are to appear before magistrates today after a five-hour armed siege early yesterday at a house in Dudley, West Midlands.

Police said one man is accused of possessing a firearm with intent to endanger life and the other with possession of an offensive weapon. Two other men and a woman have been given police bail pending further inquiries.

The siege started shortly after a solicitor's agent twice went to serve a High Court writ at a house in Cook Street, Dudley.

Angry last edition

Labour Weekly, the party newspaper closing to save money, suggested in an editorial yesterday that its forthright support for Mr Arthur Scargill during the miners' strike may have affected the closure decision.

It said: "*Labour Weekly* makes no apology for standing four square behind the miners in their struggle with the Tory government, as we have always supported workers in struggle. Whatever the views of some within the Parliamentary Labour Party, we represented the overwhelming views of our readers."

In its last edition listed all 20 members of the national executive who had voted for closure.

Snake charge

An unemployed cook hid a snake inside his trousers before trying to pass through customs at Heathrow Airport. Unbridge magistrates court, west London, was told yesterday.

Rosario Tropea, aged 23, of no fixed address, denied attempting to smuggle a Royal Indian Python contrary to EEC regulations.

Mr Trevor Millington, for Customs and Excise, said Mr Tropea arrived from India and the snake was found in a sock in the leg of his trousers. The case was adjourned.

Bride's car found

Police yesterday found the car belonging to Shirley Banks, the bride missing for more than three weeks in a lock-up garage in the Leigh Woods area of Bristol.

They said that a man aged 33 was being questioned, but refused to give further details.

A nationwide hunt was mounted for the battered orange Mini Clubman after Mrs Banks, aged 29, disappeared on an evening shopping trip a month after her wedding. She was last seen leaving a store after buying a new dress.

Gas cloud disperses

A cloud of poisonous gas from a fertilizer silo blaze in Nantes, western France, passed over south west Britain yesterday. However, the Meteorological Office said strong winds in the Channel should have diluted the cloud, preventing any harmful effects.

The homes of about 25,000 French people were evacuated on Thursday when a huge cloud of oxide of nitrogen billowed into the air. The gas causes stinging eyes and respiratory problems, and is lethal in high concentrations. People in Devon and Cornwall were worried, but meteorological calculations indicate that the concentration of the gas would be several hundred times lower than safety levels set by the chemical industry.

Spycatcher case 'has cost taxpayer £2m'

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

The Government has spent more than £2 million trying to prevent the publication of Mr Peter Wright's book *Spycatcher*, some six times more than it has admitted, a solicitor said yesterday.

Mr David Hooper, a partner with the London firm of Biddle and Co, disputes the Government's estimate of total costs of £214,000 to public funds of trying to prevent the book being published.

In an article in the latest issue of *Law Magazine*, Mr Hooper, who has been advising Heinemann, the publishers, says such figures as the Government has given relate

to bills actually paid, rather than to the true cost of the proceedings. He estimates the cost of the Australian court case to date as £1.5 million, which includes the Government's potential liability if it does not succeed in upstaging the decisions in courts so far. The cost of actions against seven newspapers in Britain he estimates at £400,000.

Mr Hooper bases his estimates on the amount Australian courts charge each day for appearing at the trial and trips to Australia by members of the Treasury Solicitor's office.

'Economic optimism' wins Conservative vote

Mrs Margaret Thatcher won the last general election not because she converted the nation to her views but because sufficient numbers of non-Conservatives felt economically better off and as a result backed the governing party.

According to *British Social Attitudes*, an annual survey of opinion, there was no evidence that during the mid-1980s people were moving towards the Conservatives, except on the issue of strikes.

In 1986, 29 per cent disagreed with the proposition

Has the British electorate shifted to the right? In his last report on this year's study of public attitudes by *Social and Community Planning Research*, David Walker finds evidence of more optimism about the economy but no conclusive shift of opinion towards "Thatcherism".

that employees needed strong unions, against 27 per cent in the previous year. There was a parallel rise in the feeling that nationwide strikes should be outlawed.

Against this there was an increase in the number of people rejecting an independent nuclear deterrent, a plank

of Labour's election platform. However, between 1985 and 1986, the proportion of people positively identifying themselves as Conservatives rose from 31 to 34 per cent.

This shows how much political ground the Conservatives made up between 1986 and the general election, when

they were supported by 42 per cent of voters. The figure had been as high as 39 per cent in 1984.

The main reason for a shift in the Conservatives' favour during 1986 seems to have been more optimistic economic expectations. For example, in 1985, 40 per cent of the population expected prices to increase significantly; this fell to 26 per cent last year.

Similarly, there was a drop in numbers fearing a rise in unemployment. When asked directly whether their income had fallen behind prices, 47 per cent said "yes" last

year, compared with 55 per cent the previous year.

Mr John Curtice, a researcher of Liverpool University, concluded that "the more optimistic people are about the economy the more likely they are to be Conservative identifiers."

"Even among those who adopt clearly 'left-wing' positions on trade unions and redistribution of income, support for the Conservatives rises as evaluations of the economic situation become more favourable", he said.

Mr Curtice suggested that a good explanation of success in

general elections was people's judgment, not of a party's manifesto, but of the way in which it managed the economy.

"The evidence reminds us that a perception that the economy is improving may well bring electoral support to a governing party even when the government's other policies are unpopular."

"The 1980s may be the decade of Mrs Thatcher but it has not so far been a decade of popular Thatcherism."

British Social Attitudes: The 1987 Report (Gower, £12.95). Concluded.

King rejects three-judge reform for Ulster courts

By Martin Fletcher and John Cooney

Mr Tom King, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, yesterday marked the second anniversary of the Anglo-Irish agreement by emphasizing the Government's confidence in one-judge Diplock courts.

In a speech setting out the Government's definitive position, he appeared to warn Dublin that he will not accede to its demands for the introduction of three-judge courts in spite of fears that this could mean the Dail not ratifying its Extradition Bill on December 1.

Opposition to ratification has been growing in the Republic and senior officials have intimated in recent days that the Bill could be delayed indefinitely. Mr King has warned that failure to ratify the Act would have "very serious implications" for Anglo-Irish relations.

Addressing the Oxford University Conservative Association yesterday, Mr King explicitly rejected claims by Dr Garret Fitzgerald, the former Irish Prime Minister, that there was a commitment to specific judicial reforms when the Anglo-Irish agreement was signed.

He said Catholic lack of confidence in the administration of justice in the province was at that time caused by the trials involving large numbers of men charged on the evidence of one informer which were taking place in the Diplock Courts. However, he said, the climate had since changed markedly for the better.

The ratio of convictions to acquittals in Diplock courts was little different to that of ordinary crown courts.

Measures had been taken to reduce delays between commitment and trial and appeal and to improve bail, parole and admissibility of evidence procedures.

The Government wanted to

return to full jury trials as soon as possible, Mr King said, but he believed that "confidence in the administration of justice has improved significantly since two years ago and I am encouraged by the number in the Nationalist community who hold this view."

Mr King emphasized the need for effective extradition processes and for further strengthening of security co-operation between the two governments.

Meanwhile, Sinn Fein, the political wing of the IRA, plans to step up its campaign against the introduction next month of an extradition Act by the Irish government.

A motion at this weekend's annual Sinn Fein conference in Dublin denounces extradition of "political offenders" to Northern Ireland as "the most abject surrender to British demands yet".

The conference has been overshadowed by this week's imprisonment of Gilbert McNamee, the Hyde Park bomb-maker, and by the funerals in Londonderry today of two IRA men, Eddie McSheffery and Paddy Deery.

They were killed on Wednesday when a bomb they were transporting in a car exploded. Their deaths bring to 13 the total number of IRA members killed in the past year.

Since last November's conference the IRA has also suffered its biggest single operational loss since the 1921/22 War of Independence, when eight men were killed in a shoot-out with security forces at Loughgall, Co Armagh.

The Government's recent proposal that candidates for public office in Northern Ireland should make a declaration renouncing violence is likely to be strongly criticized at the conference in Dublin's Mansion House.



A cheque for £21,600 raised by Belgian schoolchildren for youngsters orphaned in the Zeebrugge ferry disaster being handed over at the Belgian Embassy in London yesterday by Mrs Georgette De Raet-De Vries, centre, a Belgian education official. The money was accepted on behalf of all the children who lost parents in the disaster by Tony Jefferson, aged 14, left, and his brother Paul, aged 16, right, whose parents were killed when the ferry *Herald of Free Enterprise* capsized. (Photograph: Deszli McNeelance)

Disruption looms in prisons

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

Confrontation between the Government and the Prison Officers' Association came closer last night with the majority of speakers at a special delegate conference in London backing moves towards industrial action.

But a sizeable minority urged caution. The conference was convened by the POA's national executive has already decided to hold a national ballot of members.

Mr John Bartell, chairman of the POA, said last night that a "positive vote" was expected from the ballot for action over new working systems being introduced throughout the service. "I am expecting prison officers to stick together", he said.

Mr Bartell was speaking after a standing ovation for his speech. The Home Office, backed by Mr Douglas Hurd, the Home Secretary, wanted confrontation, not the POA, he said.

Referring to reactions from delegates to Fresh Start, a new

system, the working of which has caused controversy, he said: "We have heard pessimism, concern and foreboding. I cannot think of anyone except perhaps two who have come to this rostrum today to say all is well."

The issues causing concern at the conference are manning and safety. POA officials claim that extra staff recruited this year will be used to man new jails because budgets have been overspent.

Mr Alec Leathwood, of the national executive, said that agreements on manpower had been discredited by management and there had been a decision since the membership voted to accept the Fresh Start offer. "We need a massive 'yes' vote in the ballot", he said.

Mr Paul Manders, of Featherstone prison, West Yorkshire, said that since Fresh Start, job satisfaction had gone. Continuity could not be provided. Annual leave

could not be given in the winter because of staff shortages, fence patrols were reduced or cancelled and searching was pitifully inadequate.

But Mr Paul Parfitt, of Long Lartin prison, Worcestershire, urged caution over industrial action. He doubted whether there would be a vote for action in his branch.

Members should use MPs, the House of Lords and the press to make their case.

Mr Derek Ford, of Usk, Gwent, called for a yes vote in the ballot. If there were 95 per cent in favour he doubted if the prison department would take any risks. His branch had a good interim agreement on Fresh Start and everyone was happy with their pay.

Mr Mel Moxon, of Leeds branch, said members would support action over manning levels if there was a vote for it but the fight must be justified. He asked if the national executive was hell-bent on confrontation.

Minister visits M61 survivors

Mr Tony Newton, Minister for Health, yesterday visited a family recovering from the M61 fuel tanker crash.

Mr Norman and Mrs Wynne Caddy, of Mansfield, Nottinghamshire, are recovering in the Royal Hospital, Preston, Lancashire, after sustaining head and arm injuries.

The family were caught in the crash as they drove to Blackpool to see the illuminations on Wednesday.

Deborah Caddy, aged 15, is still critically ill on a life support support machine. Her sister, Ellen, aged 13, died in the crash.

The crash also claimed the lives of another family travelling to Blackpool on a day's excursion.

Police have not officially identified any of the dead, but neighbours and relatives said Mr Richard Wainwright and his wife, Jan, of Little Lever near Bolton, Greater Manchester, were killed with their children, Daniel, aged 10, and Mark, aged nine.

Two other victims in the car were the boys' cousins, Christopher and Matthew Heslop, aged 14 and nine.

Police are still waiting to interview the driver of the diesel fuel tanker which apparently ploughed into traffic on the M61. Mr David Dawson, aged 27, thought to be from Bury, Greater Manchester, who suffered burns to his legs, is also in the Preston hospital, where he is said to be in a satisfactory condition.

Brigadier Lord Napier of Magdala was killed in an accident on the M6 near Sharp, Cumbria involving two cars and a van. The brigadier, who was 83, lived in Morton Hall Road, Edinburgh.

Several people were injured yesterday after an accident involving four cars on the fast lane of the M6 motorway near the Thelwall Viaduct in Cheshire. Police said they were unsure how many people were taken to hospital but all were released after treatment for minor injuries.

Cuts threaten Aids vaccine research

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

The most promising research in Britain into a vaccine against the Aids virus and a treatment for leukaemia is under threat from cuts in university research and teaching.

The cloud hanging over the research teams, both at Glasgow University, is regarded by scientists as a prime example of the damage that will be caused if proposals are adopted to reorganize university research.

A document by the Save British Science organization submitted to the Government strongly criticizes proposals by Sir David Phillips, chairman of the Advisory Board for

the Research Councils, to concentrate research into a handful of universities and large centres.

The changes listed in the council's report, called *A Strategy for the Science Base*, recommend that only 15 of Britain's 45 universities cover the full range of research and teaching.

More than half would be deprived of any opportunity for research.

There are fears that the entire veterinary school at Glasgow University may close.

This is the home of the small but world-leading research group of Professor

William Jarrett, developing an Aids vaccine, and Professor David Onions, working on leukaemia.

The fate of the Glasgow scientists will be decided in a review to be started next month by Sir Ralph Riley for a decrease in the number of veterinary schools in Britain.

The University Grants Committee wants to reduce the numbers, arguing that the minimum economic size of a veterinary school is an intake of about 80 new students a year for the five-year course.

Professor James Armour, dean of veterinary medicine at Glasgow, said yesterday that six smaller schools in Britain

were more advanced than the larger ones in Europe that the grants committee wanted to imitate.

He said Glasgow had pioneered the most modern teaching course in Europe.

The plan to decrease numbers neglected the remarkable links between the Glasgow veterinary group and medical research.

Professor Jarrett's work on the Aids virus followed his discovery of the first effective anti-viral vaccine for cats. The work of Professor Onions, backed by the Leukaemia Foundation, had similar origins.

Copyright law to be tightened

By John Winder

The armoury of those fighting piracy of their copyright will be strengthened by a government Bill published yesterday. It contains 277 clauses and schedules and is one of the thickest for a Parliament already facing a heavy programme.

The main provisions in addition to that on copyright piracy will close gaps in copyright coverage of computer output, legalize recording by schools of broadcasts, and introduce moral rights for authors and film directors, so that they can object to distortion of their works.

As predicted a proposal to impose a tax on blank recording cassettes has been dropped, a decision welcomed by the Royal National Institute for the Blind.

The Bill will encourage investment and competition in design; deter counterfeiting of goods by making trademark forgery an express criminal offence; reduce the cost of patent litigation and promote research and development of new medicinal products.

It also restructures and rewrites the Copyright Act. Lord Young, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, announced yesterday that the Patent Office would not, after all, be moved off from his department. The decision follows a sharp decline in the work of the office which has lost work to the European Patent Office.

Strike looms over Christmas mail

By Tim Jones

Leaders of the Union of Communication Workers yesterday claimed that attempts by the Post Office to avert a Christmas strike had made one more likely.

The Post Office placed advertisements in national newspapers to dissuade postal workers from going on strike, but Mr Alan Tuffin, the union's general secretary, said the move had "totally backfired".

The Post Office accused the union of refusing to negotiate and said it was engaging in "Alice in Wonderland finance" by making a claim for a shorter week. The cost would amount to more than twice the profits made by the letters side of the corporation last year.

Mr Tuffin said his 194,000 members had been incensed by the advertisements which claimed to counter what the Post Office described as "misleading" facts on the issue of a shorter working week.

Early returns from small branches indicate that the members will empower the union to call strike action which could disrupt the Christmas mail service.

Faced with the possibility of a huge mail pile-up over the busiest period of the year, government ministers have given a warning that the Post Office monopoly could be withdrawn and the service laid open to private contractors.

The union is threatening strike action because its members work 43 hours a week, compared with fewer than 40 hours in industry generally. The Post Office says the claim is misleading as working hours include meal breaks.

Yesterday the Post Office said: "Our offer to cut the working week by one hour through a self-financing deal would place our staff in the top 10 per cent of similar workers in British industry who work less than 39 hours a week net of breaks".

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CONTINENTAL AIRLINES TOURS

£55,000 awarded to woman who was wrongly sterilized

By Thomson Prentice, Science Correspondent

A woman who was wrongly sterilized as a teenager was awarded £55,000 damages yesterday after the High Court in London was told of the "harrowing" years she later spent in futile attempts to have a baby.

Mrs Roberta Biles, a "spirited, brave, sensitive and intelligent woman", underwent about 10 operations and four times had test-tube baby treatment, all without success, Mr Justice Webster said.

The most "horrific" experience for her was to find, when she finally became pregnant last year, that it was an ectopic pregnancy, with the fetus growing outside the womb.

"This was a terrifying ordeal because, if it was allowed to develop, it would have led to the death of both mother and child", the judge said. The pregnancy had to be terminated.

Mrs Biles, aged 34, is to have a fifth and final course of treatment for her infertility but stands only an 8 to 10 per cent chance of success, he said.

She had been wrongly told by a doctor when she was 19 that having a baby could kill her, and was sterilized. Mr David Biles, then her fiancé, had offered to have a vasectomy instead.

When Mrs Biles told the consultant this, he replied that

"she would not make old bones and he (Mr Biles) should be free to remarry when the time came and have a family of his own", the judge said.

It was not until she went for a routine check-up in 1979, seven years later, that she and her husband began to realize that the sterilization had been unnecessary.

A doctor had casually asked when she was going to start a family. She and Mr Biles went back to the consultant at Harold Wood Hospital, Essex, who had advised sterilization, and asked for a second opinion.

The consultant "got very



Mrs Roberta Biles: spent years trying to have a child.

heated and Mrs Biles became hysterical. She thinks she may have shouted to him that he had ruined her life", said the judge.

Mrs Biles underwent extensive tests at the London Hospital and was told that the sterilization had been unnecessary.

The judge awarded Mrs Biles of Epsom, east London, damages against North East Thames and Barking, Havering and Brentwood health authorities, who admitted liability for the negligent advice given by the consultant in 1973. The authorities had contested the amount of damages that should be paid.

The damages were awarded for probable permanent infertility, and included compensation for the physical pain and suffering of various operations and painful examinations, and scarring as a result of the sterilization.

The judge also awarded damages for impairment of sexual function due to physical and emotional pain and the "regime" of trying for a test-tube baby.

The couple were embarking on a psycho-sexual therapy course, he said. With their close and loving relationship, doctors felt they had "a good hope of curing their problems".

Brain damaged girl gets £1½m

A girl who suffered brain damage after an operation went wrong yesterday received £480,000 in damages.

The High Court at Preston, Lancashire, was told that Miss Judith King, now aged 23, was unable to eat, bathe, drink or go to the lavatory without help from her parents.

Mr Giles Wingate-Saunders, QC, said before the operation she was an intelligent and charming teenager with a promising future.

She had an IQ of 127 and was due to sit eight O Levels before going on to university and a career as a radiographer.

In 1981 Miss King, then aged 16, was admitted to the Preston Royal Infirmary for

surgery to remove adhesions from an appendix operation.

During the operation her pulse stopped and because of lack of oxygen to the brain she suffered "appalling" brain damage. It was two months before she regained full consciousness.

Mr Wingate-Saunders said: "There is still no speech and her concentration is minimal. She needs constant attention."

Preston Health Authority admitted negligence but disputed the level of damages. However on the second day of the hearing it offered her family £480,000 in an out-of-court settlement. The sum was approved by Mr Justice Hollings.

Award for mother's coil agony

A mother was awarded £6,480 damages in the High Court yesterday for the pain she suffered from the incorrect fitting of a contraceptive coil.

Mrs Jennifer Akinibubo, aged 30, of Kidbrooke, south-east London, screamed out when the device was inserted by Dr Serge Cure at the Aylesbury health centre in June 1980.

Mrs Akinibubo, who had two sons and had decided her family was complete, gave birth to her third son less than a year after the Lippes loop was fitted.

The award was against Lewisham and North Southwark Health Authority, which denied negligence.

Abuse 'grillings' attacked

By Our Science Correspondent

The use by social workers of sexually explicit dolls to find out if children have been assaulted sometimes "breaks all the rules", according to a consultant psychiatrist.

Children may be subjected to "merciless grilling" by social workers using dolls during interviews, Dr Elizabeth Tylen says in a letter in *The Lancet* today.

"In some areas good clinical practice seems to have gone out of the window. A sore bottom indicates sexual abuse."

Molestation, preferably incestuous, is the fashionable diagnosis", she says.

The dolls used are "ugly white or black calico with breasts, penises, testes and even pubic hair."

Dr Tylen, a researcher at University College Hospital, London, says she has 40 years' experience of talking and listening to children.

"The interview combines merciless grilling with sex education beyond the com-

prehension of a young child and a flood of leading questions." No parent is present during the session, nor is anyone who understands the language of children, she says.

"The effect of this kind of interview on the child, coming as often on top of a 'medical rape' is horrendous."

The methods being used to investigate sexual abuse in children may harm child and family, even if abuse has taken place.

Youth died after blood transfusion

The death of a teenager who was given infected blood in a routine transfusion was a two in a million chance, a coroner said yesterday.

Mr Nyazi Huseyin, aged 19, needed regular transfusions because he suffered from thalassaemia, an inquest at Southwark coroner's court, south-east London, was told.

In August, when Mr Huseyin, of Deptford High Street, south-east London, was admitted to Lewisham Hospital for a transfusion, he became ill and died in intensive care.

Dr Judith Kemp, consultant haematologist at the hospital, said a poisonous airborne organism had probably infected the blood.

The coroner, Sir Montague Levine, who recorded a verdict of death by misadventure, said nobody could be blamed for what was assessed as a two in a million chance.

'No drop in screen violence'

By Lynda Murrin, Arts Correspondent

The BBC and ITV were accused last night of ignoring their own guidelines after the publication of a report showing violence on television programmes monitored by the National Viewers' and Listeners' Association after the Hungerford shootings.

The survey of 178 evening programmes on all four channels - amounting to an 80 per cent coverage of viewing - took place for a week, starting on August 29, 12 days after the massacre.

The report says a third of BBC1 programmes and a quarter of those on ITV contained violence. One programme commemorating the 25th anniversary of James Bond contained 49 instances in an hour.

It adds that these findings show "very little, if any" reduction in violence on tele-

vision since similar projects in the past two years.

Yet some programmes had been axed immediately after the Hungerford incident and as a result of "this much heralded change of policy and of heart", a reduction might have been expected.

Mrs Mary Whitehouse, president of the association, said: "Expressions of concern by those responsible in both the BBC and ITV is one thing. Effective action is another."

"It is beyond question that both the BBC and ITV show little regard for their own guidelines on the treatment of violence."

Boys are more addicted to television than girls, according to a survey published yesterday.

Boys aged 11 watch the most - nearly one in five spends more than five hours watching television each night, and that figure does not

include Fridays, weekends or breakfast television.

The report, by the Schools Health Education Unit of Exeter University, shows that only 11 per cent of girls aged 11 watch more than five hours a day after school on Mondays to Thursdays, compared with 18.5 per cent of boys.

It recorded that far fewer girls aged 11 to 16 spent as much time watching television as boys, and a higher percentage of girls watched no television.

The survey covered 18,000 schoolchildren from 11 and 16.

David Scarboro, who plays Mark Fowler in the BBC television series *EastEnders*, yesterday checked out of a psychiatric ward and returned to his parents' home.

Mr Scarboro, aged 19, said he was suffering from depression.

Nautical trickster is jailed

A seafaring confidence trickster who obtained by deception nautical goods worth £40,000 was jailed for 18 months yesterday.

Bruce Parkin Jackson, described as "of uncertain nationality", used forged cheques to buy a Hull fishing vessel, a life-raft and life-jackets in Grimsby, and to buy fittings and hire a crew in Great Yarmouth.

The vessel broke down off Belgium and he gave a \$10,000 forged cheque to a tug operator who towed it to the south coast, Mr Rodney Fern, for the prosecution, said.

Jackson, who was born in America and university educated, admitted at Beverley Crown Court, Humberside, obtaining property by deception and five other charges relating to deception and forgery. Judge Peter Baker, QC, recommended he be deported after his release.

Gamble on new pub hours criticized

By Thomson Prentice and Martin Fletcher

Government plans for extending public house hours are a "reckless gamble" which could lead to hundreds more deaths from road accidents and liver disease, a new pressure group said yesterday.

Longer licensing hours will push up alcohol consumption, causing increased violence, absences from work and pressures on prisons and the National Health Service, the group, Keep Alcohol Safe, said.

The group, supported by leading alcohol abuse and church organizations, claimed that the changes proposed in the Licensing Reform Bill could mean 9,000 more violent crimes, more than a million extra lost working days, 350 more deaths from liver disease and at least 50 more road deaths in the next few years.

Mr Don Steel, director of Action on Alcohol Abuse, said: "The Government should be looking at how other countries are tightening, not relaxing, safeguards."

The new group quoted Mr Douglas Hurd, the Home

Secretary, as talking of "getting rid of the dead afternoon in British society".

But it responded: "It will be a dead afternoon for the victims of drunk drivers, like children on their way home from school, the elderly at risk from muggings and attacks, and families who suffer from violence and abuse."

Research into the Scottish experience of longer public house hours and into other areas such as under-age drinking and increasing drunkenness should be carried out before any changes are made, the group said.

The group's reaction came after the Government published its Bill to liberalize public house and club opening hours in England and Wales amid calls for it to go still further.

The Licensing Bill will enable public houses to open between 11am and 11pm every day but Sunday, and the Home Office hopes it will be on the statute book by next summer.

However, the British Tour-

ist Authority is urging the Government to meet the needs of tourists by allowing public houses to open between 12 noon and 11pm on Sundays as well, and for the weekday limit to be extended to 11.30pm.

It has written to MPs making the case for these additions to the Bill, but there is little chance that they will be adopted by the Government.

Mr Hurd, who saw his proposals for Sunday trading defeated last year, has indicated that while he personally is not opposed to all-day Sunday public house opening he is more concerned about proposing legislation that can be sure of a Commons majority.

While all-day Sunday public house opening would split the Commons, only a few temperance MPs, backed by a number of anti-alcohol and medical organizations, will oppose the present Bill.

The Bill provides safeguards against excessive noise and nuisance to residents resulting from longer opening

hours. It also streamlines procedures for the granting of licences.

Mr Douglas Hogg, junior Home Office minister, said that evidence, including that from Scotland where opening hours were relaxed 10 years ago, suggested people would drink more leisurely rather than in greater quantities.

The Government is also examining ways of tackling alcohol abuse which it believes would occur whatever the licensing hours. A landlord criticized police last night after he was threatened with prosecution for serving a man later stopped for drink-driving.

Mr Keith Lockyer, of the Talbot in Teignmouth, Devon, said: "It is ludicrous. Police are trying to put the frighteners on landlords. But the buck has to stop with the customer."

Supt Brian Bateman, Newton Abbot police chief, confirmed that a report is being sent to the Crown Prosecution Service. "It might be he would benefit from a warning rather than a prosecution."

Flying ambulance needs rescue



Mrs Daphne Anderson, who fractured her ankle walking on St Ives Island, Cornwall, aboard one of the county's ambulance helicopters. She was the 350th patient to be airlifted to hospital by the service (Photo graph: Nick Rogers).



By Ruth Gledhill

A last-minute sponsorship deal has saved Britain's first health authority air ambulance from being grounded - but only for two months.

Now the Cornwall and Isles of Scilly health authority's general manager is asking for more sponsors to come forward to rescue the twin-engine helicopter ambulance, which has already airlifted 350 patients and saved dozens of accident victims in Cornwall from possible death.

It almost left the skies for good after the Cornwall and Isles of Scilly Health Authority withdrew funding last week.

The helicopter, which joined the authority's ambulance service in April this year, was given a temporary reprieve by a two-month sponsorship deal with Spalding, the sports equipment manufacturers based in Cambridge.

Mr David Green, formerly

an RAF wing commander and now general manager with the health authority, is appealing for sponsors to put up £20,000 a month to keep the ambulance flying.

He said: "The ambulance can be flying to an accident at 140mph just two minutes after we receive 999 call. "It is the first of its kind in this country. Every big country in North-west Europe and North America has a similar scheme. An ambulance service should be able to respond as quickly as possible in an emergency. In Cornwall, the roads in summer can have 16-mile tailbacks. No amount of flashing blue lights can help."

Mr Green said in one accident this summer, the ambulance airlifted a girl with a buckled spine from the bottom of a cliff. Twelve minutes later she was in bed in hospital, while the land ambulance men were still climbing the cliff.

Portfolio Gold

Four each win prize of £1,000

A young policeman, a retired couple, a law student and a retired woman shared yesterday's £4,000 prize in *The Times* Portfolio Gold Competition.

Mr John Knott, a police constable, has been "living out of cardboard boxes" with his wife at Leigh-on-Sea, Essex, since they married last May. He is delighted with his £1,000 share of the prize.

"Now we'll be able to buy something to sit on. I've been reading *The Times* for the last two years, but started playing Portfolio only two months ago. It's a great Christmas present," he said.

Mr John Womersley retired from accountancy six years ago and now lives with his wife Joyce in Malmesbury, Wiltshire. They will share their prize with Mrs Womersley's brother, who is also retired.

"We have just taken a hammering on the stock market, so this is a great pick-me-up. I've been reading *The Times* since I was demobbed from the RAF in 1945, and we have played the Portfolio game ever since it started," a delighted Mr Womersley said.

The other winners are Mr Philip Elu of Bow, east London, a Nigerian in his final year studying law, and Miss Beryl Corderoy of Woodchurch, Kent, who recently retired from an unspecified job.

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Art records set despite wariness in the market

By Sarah Jane Checkland

Art Market Correspondent

Record prices continued to flow from New York yesterday, but some art market watchers thought they could detect the first break in confidence, when a significant number of works failed to sell.

The best example of this new syndrome was the sporting paintings sale in New York on Thursday. Here, a world record price was achieved for a painting by the English artist Sir Alfred Munnings, but 35 per cent of the total offering remained unsold.

The record breaker was "Start at Newmarket: Study no 4", a painting of a group of

SALEROOM

horses and riders preparing for a race. It sold for £703,488, more than double the record for a painting by that artist. Last time it appeared at auction, in 1980, it was bought at Sotheby's London for £138,600 by the Richard Green gallery.

The second top lot made a similar gain: a painting by George Stubbs of the horse Tristram Shandy, which sold for £655,523 this week to an unnamed London dealer. It fetched £280,000 at Christie's in 1980.

The relatively high failure

rate at the sale was put down to the familiarity of a number of the works which had appeared on the market recently.

Also in New York, the sale of nineteenth century European paintings, drawings and watercolours fetched a very grand total of £4,712,572, but 25 per cent remained unsold.

Japanese dealers bought four out of the five top priced pictures, something those market watchers were also to note. The first was an 1864 Gustave Courbet painting of a mighty oak, which fetched £268,604, and the second was a picture by Jean-Francois Millet of two country girls, which went for £211,046.

It was a Hong Kong dealer, P.C. Hu, who bought the top lot at Sotheby's Chinese decorative arts sale yesterday, paying £48,400 for an Imperial Canton enamel plaque, estimated at up to £30,000.

In Australia on Thursday, 600 people crowded into a sale of fine Australian paintings, books and manuscripts.

Again, the total reaped was not quite as the auction house had hoped, being £53.3 million (£1.28 million) as against the total £55 million (£1.94 million) estimated. Top price was £147,859 for "The Convict Ship" by Sir Frank Brangwyn, thought to be a first-hand

account, which fetched four times its estimate. Next was a sombre scene depicting the funeral of Rear Admiral Philip Parker King, a great Australian sailor, which sold for £108,949.

The vast archive left by the composer Sir Edward Elgar, including letters from his contemporaries, Kipling, Elgar and W.S. Gilbert, is to be sold by Sotheby's.

German was responsible for the opera *Merrie England* and the *Coronation March* of 1911. His archive is estimated at £50,000 to £70,000.

Also in the sale, on November 26, is a lock of Chopin's hair, (estimated at £700).

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Whitehall ready to impose safety rules upon foreign ferries

By Rodney Cowton, Transport Correspondent

New safety measures being adopted for cross-Channel ferries after the capsizing of the Herald of Free Enterprise at Zeebrugge when 188 lives were lost.

Mr Paul Channon, Secretary of State for Transport, emphasized yesterday that he hoped to obtain the agreement of other countries to the measures.

However, other sources in the Department of Transport made it clear that if agreement was not forthcoming, they would be imposed by Britain unilaterally.

The Department of Transport has already had talks with the French, Belgian and other authorities. Mr Channon is to address a special meeting of the International Maritime Organization in London on November 9, in an effort to obtain rapid international agreement on improved safety measures.

Mr Channon was speaking yesterday on the publication of a new Merchant Shipping Bill.

This was originally planned to be a relatively minor measure, dealing with topics such as the creation of a small Merchant Navy Reserve and financial assistance for training. It has gained importance

as the Bill for introducing changes in the law after the disaster at Zeebrugge, when 188 lives were lost.

The Bill makes it clear that masters and crew will be liable to criminal prosecution for behaving in a manner which is likely to endanger their ship, with penalties including either fines or imprisonment.

The Bill will also impose a new statutory duty on ship-owners to take all reasonable steps to ensure that ships are operated in a safe manner. Failure to do so would be punishable by imprisonment for up to two years or an unlimited fine.

Mr Channon said that on cross Channel ferries, where a ship could be operated by as many as five crews, only the shore management was in a position to monitor operations, set high standards and impose consistent and effective safety procedures across its fleet.

Nevertheless, he emphasized, the master and crew remained responsible for the hour-by-hour operation of a ship.

The Bill also provides for the establishment of an independent marine accident investigation branch, which will be separate from the Department of Transport's marine directorate. That is designed to avoid any conflict

of interest in investigations of accidents.

Mr Channon said most of the measures recommended by the inquiry of Mr Justice Sheen into the causes of the Zeebrugge disaster could be implemented through statutory instruments, which did not need to be incorporated in the Merchant Shipping Bill. Among those were the fitting of closed circuit television monitors and indicator lights to show that the watertight doors had been closed.

The Government is seeking international agreement on these rules, and, in due course, measures to ensure that every ferry is weighed before boarding a ferry.

Actions taken through the making of statutory orders are likely to come into force much sooner than those embodied in the new Bill, which will take many months to go through Parliament. A measure which makes it a criminal offence to sail with bow doors open, as the Herald of Free Enterprise did, could be in force by the end of the year.

A new marine safety research committee has been set up by the Department of Transport to administer a three-year £1 million research programme into the stability and safety of passenger roll-on roll-off vessels.

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Ministers to fight prison term ruling

By Tony Dawe

The Home Office is to challenge a ruling in the High Court yesterday which could lead to Britons jailed abroad having their sentences cut after being sent home.

Ministers are concerned that the ruling could lead to a flood of prisoners seeking to return to Britain and the collapse of the newly-introduced repatriation scheme.

Only six Britons have taken advantage of the scheme so far but many others are expected to follow.

One of the first to return was Gary Read, aged 31, of Harlow, Essex, who won yesterday's ruling at the High Court in London. Read, a taxi driver, had received the minimum sentence of 12 years in Spain for a counterfeit currency offence.

His lawyers argued that the sentence was excessive and far greater than would have been imposed in this country. Mr Douglas Hurd, Home Secretary, said he had no powers to reduce it.

However, in the High Court yesterday, Lord Justice Parker and Mr Justice Kennedy ruled that Mr Hurd did have the discretion to vary the sentence, especially as the Madrid court believed the sentence it had to impose by law was too great.

Lord Justice Parker said: "It cannot have been the intention of Parliament to require the Secretary of State to enforce a sentence which was considered by the sentencing court manifestly excessive, and which would be held to be

manifestly excessive by the courts of this country".

The ruling was immediately referred to Mr John Patten, Minister of State at the Home Office, who sanctioned an appeal.

Mr Read, who has spent nearly three years in Spanish and then British prisons, was refused bail pending the appeal.

The Home Office said yesterday: "The repatriation scheme is a humane agreement which requires us to enforce the sentence passed by the foreign court. It would only consider changing it if the sentence exceeded the maximum which could have been passed in this country."

"If the High Court view is upheld, countries may be unwilling to return people because they believe too light a sentence will be imposed."

The repatriation scheme was introduced under the EEC Convention on the Transfer of Convicts. To date six Britons have returned to prisons in this country and 18 foreigners have been returned home.

The National Council for the Welfare of Prisoners Abroad yesterday welcomed the ruling.

But Mr Michael Sterne, of the council, said he accepted that the ruling could hinder negotiations for the future transfer of prisoners. It would be difficult to have prisoners transferred from countries such as Turkey, where, for example, Britons could be jailed for up to 30 years for possessing cannabis.

Jury sees censored war diary

A censored version of a submarine officer's diary during the Falklands campaign in 1982 was shown to a High Court jury yesterday.

Mr Narendra Sethia, a former lieutenant on the submarine HMS Conqueror, which sank the Argentine cruiser General Belgrano, is suing *The Mail on Sunday*, alleging libel.

He claims an article in 1985 falsely suggested he had stolen a logbook from the Conqueror, even though he was not named. The newspaper and its crime correspondent, Mr Chester Stern, deny libel.

The jury was shown an excised version of Mr Sethia's diary of his Falklands voyage while he was being cross-examined by Mr Michael Hill, QC, for *The Mail on Sunday*.

Mr Sethia had earlier told the court how he passed the diary on to Mr Simon O'Keefe, a fellow officer on the Conqueror, whose father was in publishing. Mr O'Keefe passed the diary on to Mr Tim Dalyell, the Labour MP.

Mr George Younger, the Secretary of State for Defence, has claimed public interest immunity on the diary and decided that it would not be in the public interest for all its contents to be disclosed.

Mr Younger is represented in court by Miss Alison Foster, a barrister, who intervened yesterday to object to a reference to a chart in the diary which showed the position of the Conqueror at a particular stage in the Falklands conflict. The hearing continues on Monday.

Making poppies by the million



Disabled ex-servicemen busy working on poppies and wreaths yesterday at the Royal British Legion poppy factory in Richmond, south-west London, as Remembrance Sunday, November 8, nears. In the foreground from right are Mr Charlie Hammocks, south-Devonshire Regiment, Mr Fred Waters, a former army prisoner of war, Mr John Smith, formerly in the RAF, and Mr Len Alderman, formerly of the King's Shropshire Light Infantry. The factory will turn out more than 40 million poppies and 302,700 crosses (Photograph: Graham Wood).

Sikh terror plot

Hired assassin is jailed for 30 years

By Mark Ellis

Patrick Timlin, a former soldier hired to assassinate Sikh moderates in Britain, was yesterday jailed for a minimum of 30 years. Mr Justice Mansfield told him: "Contract killers can expect no mercy from the courts of this country".

At the Central Criminal Court, Gurnall Singh Basra, a Jangal Sikh terrorist who hired Timlin, was given two life sentences. The Indian High Commission in London confirmed last night that police in India want to question Basra about alleged terrorist offences there.

The judge passed four concurrent life sentences on Timlin, aged 25, of Lillington, Warwickshire, and recommended he serve a minimum of 30 years for ruthlessly

killing a prominent Sikh and trying to murder two more.

Excusing the jury from further service for 15 years after the four-week trial, the judge said he was satisfied Basra occupied "a high position in the hierarchy of a Sikh terrorist organization and had hired Timlin to kill".

He told Basra he could find no mitigation for his "barbarous conduct towards your own kin and kin" and told Timlin: "The extent of your villainy is enormous".

Basra, aged 31, a shopkeeper, of the High Road, Tottenham, north London, modelled his terrorist cell on the IRA and paid Timlin, a hard-drinking petty criminal nicknamed the "cut-price killer", £6,000 to carry out his

assassination attempts. He was later paid a further £5,000 for attacks in Derby. Timlin showed no emotion as he was led away to prison.

His younger brother Trevor, aged 22, who was cleared on Thursday of conspiring to murder an unknown Sikh, was sentenced to nine and a half years for attacks on Sikhs in the Midlands for which he was convicted earlier this year at Birmingham Crown Court. Sentence had been postponed until the latest trial.

The judge told Trevor Timlin: "You offered violence to individuals who had done nothing to you personally — you did it purely for money".

Patrick Timlin and Basra had denied taking part in a murder plot, which left Mr Tarsam Toor, aged 55, of

Southall, west London, dead, and Mr Singtar Singh Sadhu, aged 48, of Hounslow, west London, partially sighted, last year.

At Birmingham Crown Court last July Patrick Timlin was found guilty of conspiring to murder Mr Sucha Singh Atwal, a Derby garage owner, who escaped when a bullet grazed his chest. He was also convicted with his brother and others of conspiring to wound Mr Bakley Singh Talwar, a Derby jeweller.

As the men left court to begin their sentences, the judge commended Det Supt Guy Mills of the Anti-Terrorist Squad and Det Supt Ron McAllister of Derby police and their officers for their painstaking work.

Support for gay clergymen

By Clifford Longley, Religious Affairs Correspondent

A move to place homosexuality and heterosexuality on an equal footing in the Church of England is to be made at the General Synod of the church next month, in reply to a campaign to outlaw homosexuality.

The rector of St Botolph's in the City of London, the Rev Malcolm Johnson, has put forward an amendment to an anti-homosexuality resolution tabled for debate by the synod.

It calls on the church to encourage "commitment and permanence" in all sexual relationships, and gives a warning of the dangers of promiscuity "whether heterosexual or homosexual".

St Botolph's Church houses the headquarters of the Lesbian and Gay Christian Movement, which has been attacked for selling literature alleged to encourage homosexual promiscuity, the use of male prostitutes, and a variety of homosexual acts.

The mover of the main synod resolution, the Rev

Anthony Higon, rector of Hawkwell, Essex, has argued that the Lesbian and Gay Christian Movement should not be allowed to call itself "Christian", nor to use church premises for meetings or be allowed an entry in the *Church of England Year Book*.

Mr Johnson, who is area dean for the City of London, is part author of a pamphlet discussing a church service of blessing for homosexual couples. The use made of the office at St Botolph's rented by the Lesbian and Gay Christian Movement was in no way his responsibility nor that of his parochial church council, he added.

He is a member of the Lesbian and Gay Christian Movement himself, however.

Mr Johnson said yesterday: "Having counselled hundreds of homosexual men and women over the past 20 years I have seen the suffering and damage done to them by people who take Mr Higon's views."

"I am determined that Christians should not condemn those who live in loving, caring relationships."

A milder attempt to amend Mr Higon's resolution is to be made at the synod by the Bishop of Chester, the Rt Rev Michael Baughen, who is a Conservative Evangelical, as is Mr Higon. His amendment states that "homosexual genital acts" fall short of the ideal of "total commitment within a marriage relationship".

Though many synod members are likely to be attracted to this as a compromise between the extreme positions adopted by Mr Higon and Mr Johnson, another amendment now tabled would force them to face the key issue which lies behind the whole debate, the church's attitude to homosexuality.

That amendment, tabled by the Rev David Holloway of Newcastle upon Tyne, calls for disciplinary measures against clergy "in cases of sexual immorality".

Builders criticized on safety

By John Spicer, Employment Affairs Correspondent

A senior trade union official has added to the criticism about the bad safety record on building sites by accusing some construction companies of being more concerned about profit than safety.

Mr George Henderson, national secretary for construction at the Transport and General Workers' Union, called for large fines on firms breaching safety regulations.

He said at the annual dinner of Her Majesty's Factory Inspectorate in London last night: "Accidents still occur because of the way construction sites are organized".

A safety drive has been launched by the Health and Safety Executive, which said that 29 men had been killed on building sites in London alone this year.

Fugitive's son held in custody

The son of Gordon Parry, the fugitive millionaire who is Scotland Yard's "most wanted man", was accused yesterday of driving a car at a detective to help his father to escape police officers.

John Parry, aged 21, a shop assistant, who lives at the family's £1 million mansion at Westerham, Kent, was remanded in custody until November 5 by Hove Magistrates in central London, charged with preventing his father's arrest.

Mr Gordon Parry, aged 42, is wanted in connection with the £26 million Brink's Mat gold bullion raid at Heathrow Airport in 1983.

The son is charged with preventing police from arresting his father in south London on October 28 by assaulting Det Sergeant Malcolm Baker, of Scotland Yard's Specialist Operations Task Force.

Vicar charged

A vicar has been charged with 13 offences against children in his parish, four of indecent assault, eight of assault causing bodily harm and one of common assault. The Rev Michael Walter, aged 50, of Newington Vicarage, St George's Road, Hill, pleaded not guilty at Beverley Crown Court and was granted bail.

New uniforms

London Underground staff are being given blue uniforms, replacing grey suits. The new uniforms were tested earlier this year at St James's Park and Leicester Square stations. All staff should be wearing blue by January.

Tax sentence

A solicitor was sentenced at the Central Criminal Court in London yesterday to six months' jail with a further year suspended when he admitted 10 charges of tax evasion. Mr Robert Stewart, of Galle Lane, Barnet, north London, handed over cheques for £138,000 to repay the Inland Revenue.

Boxer fined

Chris Pyatt, the former European light middleweight boxing champion, was fined £350 at Leicester City Magistrates' Court yesterday for stealing electricity from his meter. Pyatt, aged 24, of Scraptoft Lane, Leicester, pleaded guilty.

Charity theft

The former treasurer of the South Western Autistic Society was jailed for a year by Salisbury Crown Court yesterday for stealing £58,000 of the society's funds over 14 years. Christopher Sharpe, of Linden House, Mere, Wiltshire, pleaded guilty.

Blast boy dies

A boy aged six who was buried under tons of rubble when an explosion wrecked his parents' home in Runcorn, Cheshire, on Tuesday died yesterday in hospital. Tony Barrow had been on a life support machine after suffering chest and head injuries as a result of the explosion, believed to have been caused by leaking gas.

Police hunt

Police at Heathrow airport were using a helicopter last night to help to trace a Georgian illegal immigrant who escaped from Harmondsworth Detention Centre with another man, who was recaptured.

Deportation bid fails

The Court of Appeal ruled yesterday that a Cypriot woman who married a Commonwealth citizen legally resident in Britain on the day she was due to fly home, could not be deported.

Dismissing an appeal by Mr Douglas Hurd, Home Secretary, Sir John Donaldson, Master of the Rolls, said: "It seems to me any unmarried woman faced with deportation on whatever grounds has only to marry a Common-

wealth citizen who was settled in this country on January 1, 1973, to be proof against deportation".

The court dismissed with costs the appeal against a High Court ruling quashing a deportation order made in July 1984 against Mrs Zalihe Huseyin, of West Ham, London. Mr Hurd, who was refused leave to appeal directly to the House of Lords, is to apply to the Appellate Committee.

First National Securities

Base rate

First National Securities Limited announces that with effect from 31st October 1987 its base rate for lending will be 10½%.

First National Securities Ltd, First National House, College Road, Harrow, Middlesex HA1 1PB. Telephone: 01-661 1313.

October 30 1987

PARLIAMENT

Minister promises decision on Severn barrage

ENERGY

The Government was urged from all sides of the House to devote more resources to research and development into renewable sources of energy.

Mr Michael Spicer, Under Secretary of State for Energy, said that Britain was a leader in the development of such energy and that its current programme contained 228 different projects and was costing a total of £77 million, of which £13.3 million

Since 1979, the Government had spent more than £110 million on research and technology in programmes including studies of solar power, wind, tidal and wave power, and geothermal hot rocks.

The current programme covered 228 different projects and was costing a total of £77 million, of which £13.3 million



Mr Eadie: Not enough spent.

had been contributed by the generating boards and the private sector.

The Government's aim was to ensure that the maximum commercial take-up would result from this work and that developed renewable sources could compete fairly with traditional energy sources. That meant being hard-headed and abandoning research into projects that did not have a commercial future, such as active solar power and deep-sea wave power.

The Government was in the process of handing over to industry projects including extraction of methane from rubbish tips and combustion of

industrial and domestic waste, as well as passive solar design in buildings to capture sunlight.

The hot dry rocks project in Cornwall was being reviewed to see whether it should go forward or not.

Those programmes that looked particularly promising and justified further government involvement and research included biofuels, small-scale, in-shore wave power, wind power and tidal power were especially interesting.

Mr Alexander Eadie, an Opposition spokesman on energy, said that in 1970-79, the Government had collected £584 million in direct taxes. Between 1979 and 1986, it had collected £52.4 billion from oil revenue.

In the light of those figures, the amount that the Government had spent on R & D into renewable energy sources was nothing to shout about. The idea that you always had to back winners in R & D did not work. It was in the nature of R & D that there would be losers and then it was back to the drawing board.

The Government should spend at least £150 million a year on R & D into renewable energy sources.

Mr Malcolm Moss (North East Cambridgeshire, C) in a maiden speech, said that pepping the countryside with monster windmills was a positively horrendous prospect.

Mr Matthew Taylor, Liberal spokesman on energy, said that it was appalling that, at a time when North Sea oil and gas had passed their peak, the Government was not investing more in renewable energy sources. Fi-

ture generations would not forgive us if all efforts were concentrated on nuclear energy and unproven technology.

Mr Tony Speller (Devon North, C) said that the development of energy had been based on the fiction that nuclear energy was less expensive. Now that that fallacy had been revealed the alternative sources must be given more prominence in R & D.

Mr Alan Williams (Carmarthen, Lab), in a maiden speech, said that the Government's energy policy was very vague. It had an obsessive hatred of miners and its obsession with nuclear power had been unduly

Mr Spicer: Decision time. ministered by events at Chernobyl. It intended to go ahead with the construction of PWRs.

If Britain were a true democracy, nuclear power would be rejected. Energy policy should be based on coal, conservation and renewable sources.

Mr Peter Rost (Erewash, C) said that, of the 55 million tonnes of municipal and industrial waste produced every year,

half was disposed of in landfill and nearly all the rest was burnt. This country was virtually bottomed out of the European league in converting this huge source of fuel.

Enough hot water was being thrown away into rivers and cooling towers, in the form of waste heat from electricity power stations, to heat every building in the country.

"We spend £5 million a time on constructing these cooling towers to get rid of this energy."

Mr Kevin Barra (Rother Valley, Lab) said that it was disappointing that there had been little take-up of passive solar energy by the building trade, because it had the potential to save up to 30 per cent of energy costs in a small house.

Dr Michael Clark (Rochford, C) said that while individual alternative energy sources might make only a small contribution to the country's energy needs, put together they could make a substantial contribution and perhaps by the end of the century they could be providing 7 to 8 per cent of electricity requirements.

Mr Elliot Morley (Glanford and Scunthorpe, Lab), pressing for more resources, said that Britain was losing some of its best scientists involved in wave research to Norway.

Mr Hugh Dykes (Harrow East, C) said that Britain was spending inadequate amounts on research projects in comparison with other countries.

Mr Rhodri Morgan (Cardiff West, Lab) said that five cubic kilometres of water went up and down the Severn daily. But the CEBG saw it only as cooling

water for power stations, not as energy.

The time had come for ceasing to regard the barrage as the subject for glossy pamphlets, to cease waffling and to give a decision.

Mr Michael Stern (Bristol North West, C) warned of large pools of liquid mud, with an affinity for pollutants, which settled in the estuary. The barrage would increase their frequency and depth.

There were doubts about whether the ports on the Severn would be able to operate if the barrage were built.

Mrs Rosie Barnes (Greenwich, SDP) said it was no exaggeration to say that the hostility of the CEBG towards innovation had played a key role in the lack of resources for renewable energy research.

Mr Tam Dalyell (Linlithgow, Lab) said that abandonment of alternative energy projects that had been in progress some years would break the hearts of the scientists involved and should only be done after good reasons had been given and those involved had been given opportunity to defend themselves.

The debate was concluded.

Nuclear base

Material in a report in *The Times* on October 23, giving details of the layout of nuclear submarine facilities in Scotland had been authorized, and the newspaper would not be prosecuted, Sir Patrick Mayhew, the Attorney General, said in a written Commons reply to Mr Kenneth Warren (Hastings and Rye, C).

WORLD SUMMARY

Age saves fraud man from jail

Madrid — Eugenio Peydró Salmerón, a leading property developer on Spain's Costa del Sol during the Franco economic boom years, was sentenced to nine years' imprisonment yesterday by the Madrid High Court for "persistent" fraud (Richard Wigg writes). But Peydró, now aged 81, will not have to go to jail because of his age.

When Peydró's property holding group, Sofico, crashed in 1974, one year before Franco died, it owed 25,000 mostly small investors, including some Britons, an estimated £200 million at today's values.

Peydró's son, Pedro, was also found guilty of fraud and sentenced as an accomplice to two years and four months' imprisonment. The father was ordered to pay a 100,000 pesetas (just over £500) fine, and the son was fined 80,000 pesetas. The verdicts underlined how lenient and outdated Spanish law is concerning "white-collar" crimes. It took 13 years for the Sofico scandal to come to trial and now the father will not go to jail as he is over-age.

US judge row brews Editors arrested

Washington — The nomination of Judge Douglas Ginsburg to the United States Supreme Court may start another bitter confirmation battle, with those who blocked the appointment of Judge Robert Bork preparing for another fight in the Senate.

President Reagan has chosen a firm conservative over those who would have been more easily confirmed, and has made good his threat to send the Senate someone to whom it would object as much as Judge Bork.

Mr Ginsburg, said to be low-key, witty and even shy, would, at 41, be one of the youngest Supreme Court justices in years. He has written little, and his views on such key issues as privacy and civil rights are unknown.

88 held in Malaysia

Kuala Lumpur — The crack-down on political dissent by the Malaysian authorities has continued, with another nine men including an opposition Member of Parliament detained yesterday, bringing the total to 88 (M G G Pillai writes). The detained MP is Dr Eng Seng Chai, the ninth of the 25 Democratic Action Party MPs to be held.

Other MPs arrested include three from the Government benches and the leader of the Opposition, Mr Lim Kit Siang.

Ethnic tension has also spread to the east Malaysian state of Sarawak, where two men involved in a campaign against developing forest areas long considered the domain of Penan tribesmen were detained.

Nyerere back at helm



Nairobi — Former President Julius Nyerere, left, is certain to be re-elected chairman of Tanzania's only political party, Chama Cha Mapinuzi, after voting yesterday by 1,900 delegates at the party conference in the new capital of Dodoma (Alistair Matheson writes). His unopposed nomination by President Ali Hassan Mwinyi was accepted unanimously by the party executive, and main interest will be in his percentage of votes.

Moscow split rumours

Glasnost's sound of silence

From Christopher Walker, Moscow

The Soviet media failed to make any mention yesterday of reports published abroad and sweeping through Moscow of a serious dispute inside the Communist Party.

In a secretive atmosphere reminiscent of the pre-Gorbachev era, official commentators chose to ignore any reference to the heated exchanges rumoured to have taken place behind closed doors at a plenary meeting of the party's Central Committee in the Kremlin on October 21.

"It is a clear sign that

glasnost is only applied when it suits the people in power — it is not something that can be invoked over a wide spectrum," explained a senior European diplomat. "They do not yet seem to have grasped that rumours thrive rather than die in such an atmosphere of secrecy."

The dispute started when Mr Boris Yeltsin, aged 56, the abrasive Moscow party chief, threatened to resign because of the allegedly poor pace at which the Kremlin policy of perestroika (restructuring) was being implemented.

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UK cashes in on his lordship's stomach ache

From Ian Murray
Cairo

Bob Reed has a boring job here and he is very proud of it. Not long ago his team set up a new world record for boring. Today Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, becomes only the latest in a long line of VIPs to visit his office and work-site on top of the world's largest sewage system.

The Greater Cairo Waste Water Project, to give the £800 million scheme its polite name, is being dug largely by British companies to bring relief to three million and more residents of Cairo who are, as the jargon has it, "unserved".

The idea for this particular British enterprise came 13 years ago to Lord Selsdon, now an adviser to the Midland Bank, as he lay on the floor of his luxury Cairo hotel clutching an excruciating ache in his stomach acquired from eating lettuce washed in infected tapwater.

Lord Selsdon was lucky. He recovered. But he learnt afterwards that infant mortality from gastro-enteritis in Cairo was running at 125 per 1,000. A new sewage system for the city, he decided, was just what the doctor ordered.

Since the original British-built system, designed in 1906 to cope with a population of one million, was now literally bursting at the seams despite a number of makeshift enlargements, the Egyptian Government was in full agreement. Lord Selsdon interested British consultants and engineers as well as the Department of Trade and Industry in drawing up a master plan for the project in 1977. This allowed for the fact that population trends show Cairo as having 17 million citizens by the turn of the century.

But Egypt had no money, and with the signing of the peace treaty with Israel, Arab aid was cut off. It was only when Britain and the United States provided grant funding

that the project could start, and thus British and US companies were in the forefront of gaining contracts.

One of the biggest contracts went to the Scottish Lilley Group, for whom Mr Reed has bored tunnels everywhere from Sheffield to Hong Kong via Oxford Circus. In Cairo he is project director for a three-mile central section of the main drainage tunnel. Seven

Minis can fit in a cross-section of it. Nearly five million cubic metres of waste will be able to flow through when it becomes operational.

For Mr Reed, the boring job, using a Japanese-made but British-pioneered machine, was the easy part. The team grew so skilful that it set up the world boring record of 168 metres in seven days.

The British team are also proud of the fact that they tunnel 70 ft or so below the surface, causing relatively little disturbance to life above, while the French, who are digging Cairo's first Metro line, have been carving a deep trench through the city, creating even more traffic chaos than already exists, before covering it over to make the train tunnel.

The first section of the Metro line, which went into service a month ago, is not yet proving too popular, both because of the 25-piastres (7p) fare, much more than double the price of a bus ticket, and because of punitive efforts to keep the stations cleaner than is the norm in Cairo.

Buses are still packed and overflowing, while the tiled tube stations remain clinically clean and quiet, under constant patrol by white-uniformed police. In the first fortnight alone, 3,744 were arrested and fined an average of £1 each for fare-dodging.

Howe's Gulf unease

Cairo — Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, is expected to feel let down by Mr Shevardnadze, who recently gave the impression that he was ready to accept a UN Security Council arms embargo to help end the Gulf war. Mr Shevardnadze's positive attitude at a lunch had encouraged British hopes that it might at last be possible to enforce Resolution 598, the UN's ceasefire demand. But Moscow has shown no readiness to agree on even the draft text of an embargo.

A growing British unease over the line followed by Mr Edward Shevardnadze, the Soviet Foreign Minister, is also likely to be reflected in a speech Sir Geoffrey is to make to the Egyptian Diplomatic Institute today.

Using an ashtray to demonstrate the complexities of the political situation in divided Cyprus, the Turkish Cypriot leader, Mr Rauf Denktaş, told a news conference in London yesterday that his self-styled Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus would seek world recognition if the UN voted for an international conference on Cyprus. The Greek Cypriot administration, internationally recognized as

the Government of Cyprus, has sought a General Assembly debate to press for a Security Council conference to end the island's 13-year division. The debate is expected in mid-November. Mr Denktaş said such a conference would sound the death knell for attempts by the UN Secretary-General, Javier Pérez de Cuellar, to achieve a negotiated settlement.

Photograph, Mark Pepper.

Phone-tap row widens in Athens

From Mario Modiano
Athens

The cartoon shows an Athenian perched on the roof of a block of flats, using a blanket to send smoke signals, while his wife naps. "Don't you think this is carrying it too far, even if our phone is tapped?" Clearly, it was not.

The Athens Director of Public Prosecutions has just ordered an inquiry after the satirical weekly, *Kalamí*, published the contents of tapes of alleged telephone conversations in which former President Konstantinos Karamanlis made derogatory remarks about Greek politicians and foreign personalities.

The action comes a week after the initiation of another investigation into claims that the Government was tapping illegally, prompted by revelations by Mr Constantine Mitsotakis, the chief opposition leader who heads the conservative New Democracy Party.

The prosecutor has now ordered the confiscation of the *Kalamí* tapes, which the publisher claims to have obtained from New Democracy circles hostile to Mr Mitsotakis.

Mr Mitsotakis was among those allegedly referred to in the transcripts, which seem designed to sow discord within the conservative party.

Iran fired a long-range missile into Baghdad yesterday, its fifth such attack on the Iraqi capital this month, and promised more would come in reprisal for Iraqi air raids on Iran's populated areas.

The attack occurred as the United Nations awaited an official response from both countries on its latest version of a ceasefire plan to end the seven-year-old Gulf war.

Iran said the missile, believed to be a Soviet-made Scud B, was aimed at a vital command centre for the Iraqi Air Force, whose planes regularly attack Iranian coastal oil tankers and other targets vital to Tehran's war effort.

However, Baghdad radio said it hit a residential neighbourhood, killing or wounding numerous civilians. Earlier this month, Iraq claimed that another Iranian missile had hit a school, causing numerous casualties many of them children.

The precise impact zone was not officially reported, in keeping with the Iraqi policy of seeking to prevent Tehran from knowing how accurate its long-range missile attacks are. Western military analysts say the Scud B is not sophisticated enough to hit a specific building at a range of 80 miles, the distance from the Iraq-Iran border.

The latest missile attack came as the Soviet First Deputy Foreign Minister, Mr Yuri Vorontsov, prepared to leave Baghdad for Kuwait, following talks with President Saddam Hussein on Thursday. He was due to go on to Tehran later. An Iraqi military spokesman said after the latest missile attack that Iraq "will never let such crimes pass without severe punishment at the proper time".

Iran's official news agency said yesterday's missile attack was a reprisal for Iraqi air raids that killed 17 civilians

Shin Bet's agents 'lied in court for 16 years'

From A Correspondent, Jerusalem

A judicial commission of inquiry has found that agents of Israel's Shin Bet internal security service lied consistently and systematically in court for the past 16 years to secure the admissibility of confessions obtained during interrogation of prisoners.

The commission found no fault with the Shin Bet's methods of investigations and said that "moderate use of physical pressure" was permissible while interrogating suspected terrorists and subversives.

The report blamed the three heads of the service since the early 1970s and their legal advisers for condoning the practice of perjury, but it made no recommendations for prosecuting them or any of the agents. It also cleared the Prime Minister's office, which is responsible for the Shin Bet.

The commission was set up in June after the Supreme Court found that an army officer, who had served seven years in prison on treason charges, had been forced to make a false confession. The court found that Shin Bet interrogators had lied to cover up the physical and mental duress to which they had subjected Lieutenant Itzhak Nafsu, a Muslim.

Public pressure for a full judicial inquiry was fuelled by concern that the Shin Bet had not put its house in order after last year's upheaval, when the head of the service and other senior operatives were forced to resign after two Arab bus hijackers were beaten to death and the Shin Bet was found to have fabricated evidence to cover up its responsibility.

The head of the commission was former Supreme Court Judge Moshe Landau, and its other members were Mr Yaacov Maltz, the State Controller, and retired General Yitzhak Hoff, a former head of Mossad, Israel's intelligence-gathering organization. They presented their report yesterday to Mr Yitzhak Shamir, the Prime Minister.

In an unclassified summary of the report, the commission said it was essential to restore the public's faith in the Shin Bet and the self-confidence of the service itself.

It praised the service personnel as dedicated and professional, but added: "It is all the more tragic that such a fine group failed badly, individually and collectively."

The commission found that the habit of perjury grew out of the interrogators' desire to avoid revealing their methods so that confessions would not be ruled inadmissible. "They simply took the easy way out," it said. There had never been a decision to adopt a policy of lying in court, but the practice had taken root and new recruits accepted it as the established and legitimate method.

In its conclusions the commission said that it was essential for the law to provide a suitable framework for the investigations and prevention of terrorist action. This required interrogation methods based on psychological pressure, trickery, deception, and non-violent, but prolonged and vigorous, questioning. But if all these failed, it was permissible to use a "moderate amount of physical pressure".

Britain's High Commissioner to Fiji, Mr Roger Barltrop, said yesterday that he had been given the go-ahead by Whitehall to make contact with ministers and with Colonel Siiveni Rabuka's Government as the need arose and added that he had advised the Foreign Minister, Mr Felipe Bole, of the decision.

He said this ended a "limbo situation" following Fiji's military coups, the scrapping of the 1970 Constitution, and the declaration of the South Pacific island nation as a republic.

Some people are already saying the US system itself is to blame for institutionalizing a system of divided and often conflicting political control. Liberals have been looking wistfully at parliamentary democracies where a government that has run out of steam can be toppled by a vote of confidence.

Anthony Lewis said the next 15 months would be a painful test of the system of fixed presidential terms. "In a parliamentary system, a Prime Minister who had frittered away his country's assets would be moved aside when the crisis came. Neville Chamberlain would be replaced by Winston Churchill."

Such musings are unrealistic. The American system of government is not going to change, whatever the crisis. Most people here do not even think there will be a crisis.

A week is a long time in politics. Fifteen months is a very long interregnum. Mr Bush may soon have to do some discreet and skilful juggling.

British envoy gets nod to deal with Rabuka

From A Correspondent, Suva

Britain's High Commissioner to Fiji, Mr Roger Barltrop, said yesterday that he had been given the go-ahead by Whitehall to make contact with ministers and with Colonel Siiveni Rabuka's Government as the need arose and added that he had advised the Foreign Minister, Mr Felipe Bole, of the decision.

He said this ended a "limbo situation" following Fiji's military coups, the scrapping of the 1970 Constitution, and the declaration of the South Pacific island nation as a republic.

Some people are already saying the US system itself is to blame for institutionalizing a system of divided and often conflicting political control. Liberals have been looking wistfully at parliamentary democracies where a government that has run out of steam can be toppled by a vote of confidence.

Anthony Lewis said the next 15 months would be a painful test of the system of fixed presidential terms. "In a parliamentary system, a Prime Minister who had frittered away his country's assets would be moved aside when the crisis came. Neville Chamberlain would be replaced by Winston Churchill."

Such musings are unrealistic. The American system of government is not going to change, whatever the crisis. Most people here do not even think there will be a crisis.

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Accord hits trouble in El Salvador and Nicaragua

Double blow to hopes for peace in Central America

San Salvador (Reuters) — Left-wing Salvadoran rebels and the Nicaraguan Government have dealt the five-nation Central American peace accord severe blows by refusing to take further steps forward.

Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front guerrillas said they would not attend a new round of talks with the US-backed Salvadoran Government, which they blame for the murder last Monday of a leading human rights campaigner.

The talks on a ceasefire in the eight-year-old civil war in El Salvador had been due to begin in Mexico yesterday.

"To attend this meeting would only contribute to the creation of false hopes and distract national and international attention from the murder," the rebels said in a statement telephoned to news organizations on Thursday.

In Nicaragua, the San-

dimista Government announced that it would not carry out further democratic reforms demanded by the regional peace pact until Washington stopped supporting the right-wing Contra rebels.

"Compliance with the accords means the United States

Señor Adolfo Calero, leader of the anti-government Contra guerrillas in Nicaragua, said yesterday he intends to "turn back the communist tide sweeping across Central America, and establish an open and pluralistic society in Nicaragua".

Señor Calero, guest of the right-wing Committee for a Free Britain, was speaking at the Royal Institute of International Affairs in London. He had been greeted by 50 demonstrators chanting anti-US slogans.

and Central American countries must end all support for the counter-revolutionaries," the ruling Sandinista National Liberation Front said in a statement. "In no way, in no place and with no mediator will there ever be direct or indirect political dialogue with the leadership of the counter-revolution."

"We cannot continue acting unilaterally," the Government added, referring to reforms it has already made, including unilateral ceasefire in four war zones and the partial lifting of media censorship.

The Central American peace plan, signed in August

a joint one-week mission to Central America, told a press conference at the United Nations on Thursday that the November 5 deadline could be extended. He said he understood the five countries which signed the peace accord had agreed on an interpretation of the November deadline "that does not consider it as a straitjacket or a guillotine".

Señor de Soto, who returned on Tuesday from a joint UN and Organization of American States mission to Costa Rica, Nicaragua, El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras, said he thought "January is probably more the key date than early November" for implementation of the peace plan.

In San Salvador, Herber Ernesto Anaya, the president of the non-governmental Human Rights Commission who was shot dead on Monday by unidentified gunmen, was being buried yesterday.

by the Presidents of Honduras, Guatemala, El Salvador, Nicaragua and Costa Rica, calls for democratic reforms, ceasefires in the guerrilla wars and an end to foreign backing of rebel forces by November 5.

Señor Alvaro de Soto, executive assistant to the UN Secretary-General and head of

China's entrepreneurs

Wealthy reveal secrets of getting rich

From Mary Dejevsky, Peking

Mrs Guan Guangmei, dubbed China's most successful entrepreneur, delighted her audience of Chinese and foreign journalists yesterday when she told how she had "given gifts" and wined and dined officials to get started.

Mrs Guan, who is 37 and comes from Liaoning province in north-eastern China, was one of four successful business people put up by the Chinese authorities to demonstrate the success of the policy of "allowing people to get rich".

Disarmingly frank about her income, Mrs Guan said that she earned 44,000 yuan last year (about £7,000) — 12 times China's average income. But, she explained, her actual income was only two and a half times the average, as the

bulk of her profits were paid out in bonuses to her work force, in further investment, and in "voluntary" contributions to the state.

Mrs Guan now leases eight local grocery shops in the town of Benxi and employs 1,000 people. The numbers she employs — a slip by the

13th PARTY CONGRESS

interpreter yesterday made her say "exploit" — and the amount she earns have made her the subject of national controversy. Earlier this year a heated debate ran in the *Economic Daily* as to whether anyone in socialist China should be allowed to make so much money and employ so many people.

She is one of the beneficiaries of the work report delivered by Mr Zhao Ziyang, the acting Communist Party leader, at the party congress last Sunday which specifically encourages private enterprise and leasing arrangements, such as those contracted by Mrs Guan.

It also sanctioned the receipt of unearned income — such as profits from transferring leases — so long as it was obtained legally and not by exploitation. She will now be able to quote the report to her detractors.

Two of the other "entrepreneurs" admitted to earning even more than Mrs Guan. Mr Lu Guangqiu, a former peasant who runs a ball-bearing factory in Hangzhou in eastern China,

said that he had earned an average of 100,000 yuan a year for the past five years, some of which he had used to build a new school in his home town. He had also bought 12,000 yuan worth of state bonds. Earning income from bonds is another practice which has now been given full ideological approval in the congress's report.

Mr Lu also said, happily, that his new-found wealth had enhanced his political standing, which was a reason why he had been elected a deputy to the party congress.

The others were more guarded, saying only that their political status was a result of their pioneering efforts in implementing the economic reform programme.

Korea gets another party



Mr Kim Dae Jung, the South Korean opposition leader, responding to cheering supporters in Seoul yesterday at a meeting to mark the formation of a new political party to back his bid for the presidency.

Elsewhere in the capital hundreds of radical students threw stones and firebombs at riot police at two universities (AP reports). They demanded the fall of the Government and the resignation of its presidential candidate, Mr Roh Tae Woo, to allow for a neutral government to take power and ensure fair elections.

At his meeting Mr Kim, aged 61, was unanimously elected chairman of the new party's inauguration committee. The party is tentatively called the Party For Peace and Democracy.

Mr Kim declared his candidacy on Wednesday, splitting the main opposition Renminmin Democratic Party after disagreeing with Mr Kim Young Sam, the party leader and presidential candidate, over which of the two should run against Mr Roh.

Mr Kim Dae Jung told supporters that his party will institute

"moderate reformism" based on five goals: national reconciliation, a just economy, neutrality of the military, self-reliant diplomacy and promotion of unification.

In another rally Mr Kim Jong Pil, the former Prime Minister, was nominated as a candidate by the New Democratic Republican Party at that party's own inauguration.

Police are threatening to block other rallies in the city. President Chun Doo Hwan has said radicals are trying to incite revolution, taking advantage of the country's political reforms.

Bhutto blames Zia for 'fiasco'

Islamabad — Miss Benazir Bhutto, the leader of the opposition Pakistan People's Party, yesterday called for the removal of President Zia as Chief of the Army Staff (Hasan Akhtar writes).

She said the post should be filled by a "full-time professional army officer", as President Zia's preoccupation with politics had been one of the main reasons for the loss since 1983 to Indian forces of 1,500 square miles of the Siachen glacier, in the Karakoram mountain range.

She accused the Government of hiding facts from the people and demanded a public inquiry into the "fiasco" when Pakistani troops failed to counter Indian offensives because of ill-planning, lack of logistical support and the indifference of senior commanders.

All change

Tokyo (Reuters) — Mr Yasuhiro Nakasone, the Japanese Prime Minister, officially relinquished his post as head of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party paving the way for handing over the premiership next week to the former Finance Minister, Mr Noboru Takeshita.

No smoking

Washington (Reuters) — The US Senate has voted to ban cigarette smoking on airline flights of 90 minutes or less for the next two years.

Pilot error

Bangkok (Reuters) — Pilot error compounded by air traffic control mistakes caused Thailand's worst air disaster on August 31 which killed 83, the official inquiry said.

Exile expelled

Bayonne (Reuters) — France has expelled to Algeria a Basque exile, Señor Angel Maria Turbe Abasolo, the brother of the late Euzkadi guerrilla leader "Txomin", killed in February in a car crash.

Amin divorced

Bonn — Mrs Sarah Amin, aged 32, the fourth wife of the former Ugandan dictator, Idi Amin, won a divorce claiming the breakdown of the marriage.

Unita claim

Lisbon (Reuters) — Unita rebels claim to have captured two Cuban planes shooting down their MIG 23 jet fighter over Angola's eastern province of Moxico.

Free ride

Brussels (Reuters) — Belgium's caretaker Government will not implement plans to bring in a £7.55 tax on motorway drivers that has been angrily criticized by other countries.

Cry wolf

Erzurum, Turkey (Reuters) — Blizzards and high winds have isolated several hundred settlements in eastern Turkey, blocking mountain roads. Wolves were reported to be terrorizing stranded villagers.

Outline emerges of the party power struggle in Peking

From Our Own Correspondent Peking

The 13th Congress of the Chinese Communist Party reaches its most crucial stage this weekend with the election of the new Central Committee. What has emerged so far is the barest outline of power play among China's leaders.

Mr Deng Xiaoping: Aged 83 and "paramount leader" of China. He is a member of China's top party bodies, the Politburo and the Politburo's five-member Standing Committee, and is also chairman of the party's Military Commission. However, his power derives less from the formal offices he holds than from the personal authority he brings to them.

Mr Zhao Ziyang: Aged 68, the acting General Secretary of the Chinese Communist Party and its titular leader, who is expected to be confirmed as General Secretary.

Mr Hu Yaobang: The former General Secretary, believed to have been "sacrificed" by Mr Deng after

student unrest last winter. He may retain a foothold in the Central Committee, if only to show that one political "mistake" does not mean persecution.

Mr Hu Qili: Aged 58, named as General Secretary of the Congress Presidium, which suggests that a more senior post — membership of the Politburo's Standing Committee — may be in the offing.

Mr Li Peng: Aged 59, a member of the Politburo earlier tipped for promotion to the Standing Committee, but not personally close to Mr Zhao. Formerly considered a pragmatic reformer, he has recently been seen with less reform-minded leaders, possibly in an attempt to find a broader base of support.

Mr Li Xiansan: Aged 82, the State President, who has repeatedly said that he will be retiring.

Mr Chen Yun: Doyen of the old guard and an old-style ideological economist, believed to have told Mr Deng that he would not retire

until he did, though his health is failing.

The military: Because of the role played by the Red Army in the civil war and the Communist takeover, the military still has a special place in China. It is seen as a powerful interest group within the leadership, albeit one whose star is fading.

Before the congress opened, Mr Deng was widely expected to retire from all his posts except the chairmanship of the Military Commission. As his authority is personal rather than institutional, it was thought that he could step back without affecting the balance of political power. His retirement would, however, oblige other elderly officials to retire, some of them hesitant about the repercussions of the reform programme, all of them blocking the promotion of younger leaders.

In the course of the congress, however, some deputies dropped hints that Mr Deng was being persuaded to stay on. Then the issue appeared to have been settled

when other deputies were quoted as saying that they had been reluctantly persuaded of the necessity of allowing Mr Deng to retire. The omission of his name from the preliminary list of names for election to the Central Committee suggests that he has had his way.

What is at stake is not now the economic reform programme. That was given a ringing endorsement at the beginning of the congress by Mr Zhao in the name of the Central Committee. Ideological doubters were placated with the concept of "the preliminary stage of socialism" to explain China's stage of development. This allows the coexistence of collective and co-operative forms of ownership with private enterprise, and in effect sanctions a mixed economy for China.

The political structural reform is more difficult, however. Designed to thin down the bureaucracy, limit tenure in office and restrict the party's economic and admin-

istrative role to policy-making, it threatens many jobs and many people's power. Mr Zhao's report in this area seemed riven with unsatisfactory compromises. Political structural reform has been stalled now for more than five years and will need a firm hand to see it through.

There are several possible denouements:

● Mr Deng will retire from all posts except the Military Commission and so will all his contemporaries. Mr Zhao will be confirmed as party leader and appointed to the Military Commission, so duplicating Mr Deng's nominal positions and establishing himself as his successor. The composition of his Standing Committee and continued support from Mr Deng will allow the political reform to be clarified and implemented. The transfer of generations will have succeeded, so far as it can, without in fact being institutionalized.

● Mr Deng retires and most of the

older revolutionaries, but some of the intermediate generation remain in the Politburo as a "steady" influence. Mr Deng is given a special post which enshrines his existing position as "referee" between competing interests. Political reform would be slower, though the generational transition would have been effected.

● Mr Deng will not retire, and neither will the old revolutionaries. The stalemate at the top leads to an extended period of jockeying for power and swings between half-hearted "anti-leftist" and "anti-rightist" ideological campaigns like those conducted over the past year.

● The unexpected: the death of Mr Deng, or an outbreak of civil unrest. Worker unrest over rising prices, rural unrest if the grain quotas rise or the land reform goes awry, student unrest if campus conditions do not improve, or a recurrence of unrest in Tibet would all alter the political balance and cause rethinking in the leadership.

Wall Street crash

Hindsight topples the market gurus

From Charles Bremner, New York

With the days of plenty now a distant memory, embattled Wall Street investors are pausing with grim hindsight to wonder why so few experts saw the coming crash — and to pay homage to the handful who did.

A plethora of eminent economists, such as Professor J.K. Galbraith, and a host of best-selling writers had been predicting crashes and recessions within the next year or two. But few of the market analysts seem to have had an inkling that the sky would fall so soon. So unaware were most that, even after the market suffered a severe battering on October 16, the *Wall Street Journal* was quoting analysts on its front page predicting a rapid rebound.

On the morning of Black Monday, October 19, Mr Robert Prechter, the most celebrated of the "BC" (Before the Crash) stock-market gurus, was telling his clients that the selling spree was being grossly overdone.

That week's lurch downward was seen by many as a correction — the formula used a few days ago by President Reagan, who called it "long-awaited", although neither he, nor anyone in the White House, had mentioned that they had expected it when the market was booming.

Out of the mass of bullish advice still doing the rounds in late September and early October, a few voices were predicting imminent bloodshed on Wall Street.

The most strikingly prescient, Mr Elaine Garzarelli, was hailed by the *Wall Street Journal* this week. An analyst and money manager for

Shearson Lehman Brothers, Ms Garzarelli, aged 36, went public on October 12, putting her reputation on the line and stating on a television programme and to a national newspaper that the market was about to collapse.

That has made her a star, and her continuing pessimism, now widely listened to, was blamed by angry losers for last Monday's second big slump. The fund that Ms Garzarelli manages actually gained 5 per cent last week, while almost all others plunged with the market, because she moved largely out of stocks and used only 10 per cent to pay for share rights, which are profitable when prices go down.

Ms Garzarelli, who works from a flat in Greenwich Village and bases her predictions on mathematical formulas, says the anxiety of the past two weeks has been terrible for her. "One morning last week I actually called an ambulance to the apartment. I thought I was having a heart attack."

More common is the anxiety being suffered by the dozens of eminent analysts who predicted wrongly and lost their clients hundreds of millions of dollars.

The editor of the top-rated news-letter *The Prudent Speculator* is now squirming. "I've become an unhappy, unrich man," he said this week.

Mr Alfred Frank has not calculated the losses to his 400 clients, who had invested in a \$60 million (£35 million) pool he manages from Los Angeles. But he says he lost \$700,000 from his own portfolio, worth more than \$2 million BC.

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Jokes begin to lose their appeal amid Kosovo crackdown

From Richard Bassett, Pristina, Yugoslavia

A sense of humour is something of a luxury in the Balkans these days. In Kosovo, the troubled autonomous region of Yugoslavia in which 1.8 million ethnic Albanians live, jokes about the few hundred thousand Serbs, who, like Albanian nationalists, seem momentarily to have gone to ground.

The recent fate of Mr Fadil Hodza, the retired Albanian politician and former Yugoslav Vice-President, serves as a warning to anyone trading in nationalist jokes. Mr Hodza was suddenly stripped of his honorary office, bodyguards, garden sentry-box, and other perks after it emerged he had joked that one day of reducing the number of Serbian women raped in the province would be to increase the number of Serbian prostitutes.

As most Serbian rape victims are attacked by Albanians, the humour was not appreciated by the Serbian minority. Hundreds of Serbs took to the streets in protest, branding Mr Hodza as an Albanian nationalist and national enemy.

As passions ran high between the Serbs, who have for years been obsessed with the threat of Albanian irredentism, Belgrade punished Mr Hodza and ordered paramilitary units into the region.

As well as these, a small army of prosecutors and what official sources refer to as

"undercover agents" was also sent into the region. As the prosecutors waded through a notoriously corrupt administration, the sight of an armoured car in the boulevards of the region's capital, Pristina, has certainly wiped off the familiar warm Albanian smiles.

Yesterday roadblocks and frequent checks for identity papers were carried out with Athens — A police spokesman announced here on Thursday that a former interpreter to the late Enver Hoxha, the Albanian leader, had been granted political asylum in Greece (AP reports). The spokesman, who asked not to be named, identified the interpreter as Mir Elias Bekas and said he asked for political asylum during a stopover while accompanying an Albanian football team to Malta last month for a rare game abroad.

Irritating frequency along with the more subtle surveillance of sensitive areas such as the university. It was here in 1981, that fierce rioting among students led to a full-scale army intervention on the part of the Belgrade Government, sealing the region for several weeks.

However, Albanian students at the university doubted whether the situation could deteriorate in this way again. The Serbs have panicked. They know we will not risk another armed rebellion

with soldiers here. Why should we? We have nature on our side."

Nature, or more accurately the Albanians' explosive birthrate — 35 in 1,000 — will soon lead to a virtually pure ethnic Albanian population. Those Serbs who remain in Kosovo, and many have left in recent years, know that they will soon be a beleaguered and negligible minority.

Appeals to Belgrade have only increased Serbian paranoia and nationalism outside the troubled province.

A split has opened up in the Serbian League of Communists on how best to deal with the Kosovo issue. Those favouring a tough response to the Albanians, led by the Central Committee president, Mr Slobodan Milosevic, have become more strident in recent weeks.

The minority of Serbs who favour a lighter approach to Kosovo and who are led by Serbia's state President, Mr Ivan Stambolic, seem to be discredited. During a recent 50-hour session of the Central Committee, almost 90 speakers attacked Mr Stambolic and called for Serbia's "legitimate right to prevent the total annihilation of non-Albanian nationalities in Kosovo by the Albanian irredentists".

The more hawkish Serbs are thus in the ascendant and clearly behind this week's show of force in the region.

Small celebrity smiles at life



Jessica McClure, aged 18 months, smiling over her father's shoulder after thousands of people took to the streets in Midland, Texas, as part of a "celebration of life" in her honour and as a tribute to her rescuers.

Jessica spent more than 58 hours underground after falling down an abandoned well two weeks ago (Michael Ali writes). Many of the 40,000 who cheered Thursday's

parade were wearing pink. Pink ribbons and bows were tied to trees. The Hispanic Chamber of Commerce served a 96 sq. ft. pink cake and hundreds of people carried pink balloons or wore pink ribbons. Jessica herself watched the parade from the Midland Memorial Hospital.

Jessica's parents had asked the city and Chamber of Commerce to organize the parade in honour of her rescuers.

Cape policeman 'shot black in back of the neck'

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg

A court in Graaff-Reinet in South Africa's Eastern Cape has been told how a white police constable "executed" a black man last year after shooting him in the back of the neck.

Warrant Officer Leon de Villiers, aged 36, and Constable David Goosen, aged 26, both whites, have pleaded not guilty to charges of murder, assault and defeating the ends of justice.

Other policemen, who had allegedly been party earlier to a conspiracy to hush up the incident, have been called as prosecution witnesses.

Constable Michael Neveling told the court that he had been on patrol at a black funeral in Cradock in the Eastern Cape on July 26 last year with the two accused and others in an anti-riot unit.

The unit, he said, arrested four men — one because he was wearing a T-shirt bearing the slogan "Forward People's Power" — and took them to a secluded spot. Three were beaten, suffocated with a plastic bag, then allowed to go free.

The fourth man, Mlungisi Stuurman, was kept back. The two accused then allegedly sent the other policemen away while they interrogated him in a police van. When the others returned, they found him bleeding.

Warrant Officer de Villiers allegedly said: "This boy must be taken out. He is too badly hit to detain." Stuurman was taken to a canal and left alone with Constable Goosen and two other constables.

The other policemen waited in the van. The witness said he heard Warrant Officer de Villiers say: "I wonder why Goosen is taking so long to shoot that boy." A shot then rang out. Constable Goosen allegedly later described shooting the black man in the back of the neck.

Constable Neveling said that initially the entire anti-riot squad had agreed to say, if questioned, that Constable

Johannesburg — The black tribal homeland of Bophuthatswana announced yesterday that President Mangope's Bophuthatswana Democratic Party won 66 of the 72 directly elected seats in the Assembly in the general election last Tuesday (Michael Hornsby writes). The remaining six seats were won by the Progressive People's Party.

Goosen had gone alone with Mr Stuurman to the canal to let him wash blood off his face and had shot him when he tried to escape.

The witness also described how the day before the funeral members of the anti-riot squad, after hearing that a police vehicle had been stoned by black rioters, had gone on an "unofficial" punitive expedition into the black township outside Cradock.

Constable Neveling testified that he saw Constable Goosen stab one black man in the chest, and watched as another constable took potshots at other township residents with his rifle.

Vatican Synod

Bishops stranded in semantic maze

From Roger Boyes, Rome

Exhausted and still unable to agree, the world's Roman Catholic leaders yesterday completed a month of discussions on key issues, such as the politics of priesthood, the future of the layman and the career limits of women who seek ordination.

The Synod, which has brought together scores of cardinals, bishops, Vatican experts and bureaucrats and even a few women, was supposed to explore "the vocation and mission of the laity in the Church and the world".

But as the Synod moved away from prepared statements and into detailed discussions, it became plain that there was no really common language. Problems, however, were identified. Broadly speaking, the Catholic clergy are being sucked into the world — raising the question of what should be the limits of a priest's political or social involvement — while non-ordained Catholics (including women) are wanting to take over more priestly functions. But any hope that the Synod could draw useful demarcation lines were frustrated.

Some discussions were bogged down in semantics. The word "laity", said the Coptic Patriarch of Alexandria, Stephanos Ghattas, was often understood to mean non-believers. "It would be preferable to use the expression 'lay faithful' instead of simply the word 'laity' which is often understood as religious, or even anti-religious," he argued that the Church should hand out new names — and different roles — to different grades of believers: for example, to the ordained clergy, consecrated but non-ordained men and women, and the lay faithful.

Russians rule out 1988 papal visit

By Our Foreign Staff

Speculation that the Pope will visit the Soviet Union next year has been strongly discouraged by a leader of the dominant Russian Orthodox Church. In an interview this week, Metropolitan Filaret of Kiev, the second most senior figure in the Orthodox hierarchy, said: "The conditions are not right to invite the Pope." But the Vatican has responded with a move calculated to snuff the Russian religious authorities in return.

It has arranged a reconciliation between the traditionally hostile leaders of the Polish and Ukrainian Catholic churches, thereby rebuilding a bridge between the Church in the West and the four million of the Ukrainian Catholic Church.

In speeches made at a ceremony in Rome on October 17, the texts of which have now been made available by Vatican sources, Cardinal Josef Glomp, and the head of the Ukrainian Catholic Church, Cardinal Myroslav Lyubachivsky, mutually pardoned past wrongs and pledged co-operation and solidarity.

In 1946 the Ukrainian Catholic, Eastern-rite or Uniate, Church was officially

Or, argued Cardinal Basil Hume, let us define different ministries. Some ministries, but not the ordained one, should be open to women. "There is an urgent need to recognize the role of women in the Church."

But the problems became obvious as the bishops got down to drafting a communiqué in time for the final plenary session with the Pope next week. The communiqué is provisionally called "a message of the bishops to the faithful", as if the bishops were in a separate, even higher category.

One potential test of a new, upgraded laity would be the increased participation of non-ordained believers in the control, inspection and deployment of Vatican finances. During the Synod, the three principal Vatican financial commissions presented the deficit figure for the year 1986 — \$113 million was spent, \$57 million was received, and a deficit thus reached \$56 million. Contributions from Peter's Pence (the annual contribution from the world's parishes) are up this year so far — \$35 million in the first nine months.

In announcing the provisional results despite popular pressure, without a detailed balance sheet — the Vatican dramatically illustrated the still yawning gap between the higher clergy and the aspirations of the laity.

The Pope, the Vatican communiqué said, wanted to thank the bishops for their "greater generosity". But at the same time, the lay faithful were exhorted to make even greater efforts to support the running of the Vatican and the Pope's household.

"Liquidated" by the Soviet authorities after the Soviet Union reimposed control over the western Ukrainian territories it had seized from Poland in 1939. Some 300,000 Ukrainian Catholics, however, ended up under Polish rule and over the years have complained that they have been discriminated against, that their churches have been torn down or turned over to Latin-rite Catholics, and that the Polish Catholic hierarchy has not done enough to normalize the status of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in Poland.

The Vatican-inspired Polish-Ukrainian reconciliation comes at a particularly sensitive time for the Russian Orthodox Church, which is preparing to celebrate next year its 1,000-year jubilee in Moscow as a purely Russian event.

With the underground Ukrainian Catholic Church taking advantage of glasnost to press for its legalization, and the Vatican not only supporting its rights but also highlighting the Ukrainian aspect of the millennium, the situation for the religious and state authorities in Moscow has been made all the more complicated.

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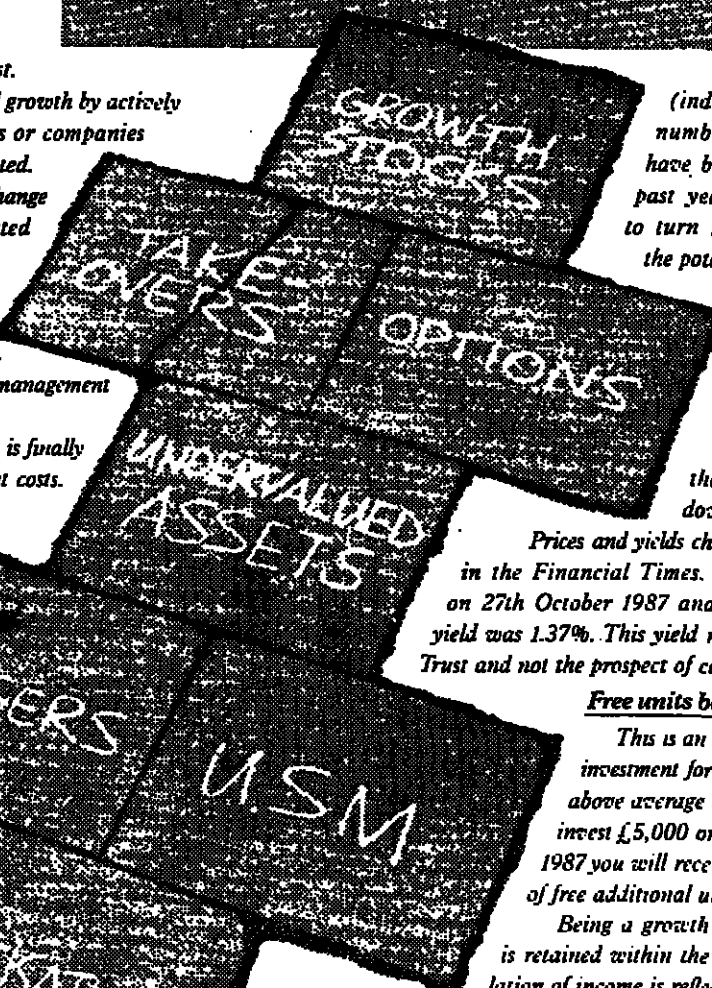
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SPORTING DIARY

Simon Barnes
in New York

Alive and kicking

The great sporting revolution of the Seventies was said to be America's adoption of professional soccer. But it never really caught on and has now all but disappeared, leaving only an eccentric indoor version of the game often called "human pinball". Devotees still wince over an order by the New York Cosmos boss apropos the great Franz Beckenbauer: "Get the Kraut up front! I don't pay a million bucks to have a guy hang around at the back!" But the game is alive and well at an amateur, especially college, level and the US could well have a team in the 1988 Olympics. It is in the same qualifying group as Trinidad and Tobago and El Salvador and has had home and away wins over the first and an away win over the second: qualification looks a certainty. Certain too, then, would be a higher profile for the game. Rick Davis, an all-American soccer player formerly with the Cosmos, said: "In 1977 this country had three or four players of international stature. Now we have close on 15." After the failure of the soccer revolution, we have perhaps a successful soccer evolution.

Heavy petting

The Cleveland Browns gridiron football fans call their defensive backs "The Dawgs" and they love them. But their love is not always appreciated. On Monday 30 policemen went into the crowd to stop them petting their heroes with dog biscuits. Coach Marty Schottenheimer said: "There is concern from our players and our opponents. You say nothing could happen because they have all this armour and helmets on. But somebody could be hurt."

● Coals to Newcastle: Sweden is to be the venue of an NFL match next year between the Chicago Bears and the Minnesota Vikings.

Muscling in

The last time I was in America I heard of a girl who wanted to wrestle for her high school. Now I can tell you about a Texas girl, 13-year-old Kirsten Snell, who is about to make her gridiron football debut. The schools league changed the rules last autumn to allow girls to play, and Kirsten, 5ft 8in and 111lb, is down for her first game today. "It's now or never," she said. "If I wait until the boys are older, they'll get bigger and I'll be dead."

Silver lining

A memorable image of the World Series is of the losing manager of the St Louis Cardinals, "Whiskey Herzig, staring sightlessly out of his dug-out, the picture of total dejection. Such misery is worth good money in America. "Whiskey may not have won the Series, but he won an advertising contract: his picture is now used to advertise Pepto-Bismol. "Look at this face," said the man behind the campaign. "He looks like he's eaten something that has really upset him."

St Patrick

The United States Tennis Association makes an annual award — the Colonel James H. Bishop — to the player exemplifying the highest standards of character, conduct, sportsmanship, appearance and tennis accomplishment. The most improbable recipient, you might think, would be a member of the McEnroe family. You would be wrong. It has just gone to Patrick McEnroe. Superbrat's younger brother.

Light years

Just because I'm writing from across the Atlantic doesn't mean I have stopped caring about the North West Counties League. Dear me, I hear that the Lancastrian club Darwen claim to have staged one of the earliest, if not the first, matches ever played under floodlights: on October 30, 1878, against a Blackburn XI. Now Darwen have new floodlights and wanted to commemorate the centenary to the very day: that is, yesterday. But their League opponents for the weekend, Atherton LR, couldn't make it because a number of policemen in the side could not get the day off, so the match will be played today under God's own floodlights. A special floodlit match will be arranged some time in November, against Blackburn Rovers.

BARRY FANTONI



Lord Fairhaven, Senior Steward of the Jockey Club, assesses the truth of corruption charges levelled at horse racing after the Piggott affair

Riding out the storm



Rotten to the core, underhand payments, turning a blind eye, conspiracy, slush money — all words and phrases designed to sell newspapers, expressions intended to damage and tarnish. During the past week much has been written about racing by people who have little knowledge of the sport and scant interest in its future.

Now that the shouting has died down, it seems an appropriate moment to consider three matters. Do the racegoer and punter get a fair deal out of racing? Does the Jockey Club exercise its authority over the sport in an effective manner? In the aftermath of the Piggott affair, what might be done to prevent a similar situation occurring again?

Racing is a large industry, employing about 100,000 people. In 1987 there will be about 1,000 flat and jump race meetings held under Jockey Club Rules, and 190 point-to-points. About 65,000 horses will contest the 5,600 races. The 8,000 owners of £150 million worth of horses in training will compete for £28 million prize money. More than four million spectators will be attracted to a day at the races. Millions of betting-shop punters and armchair racegoers will bet more than £3,000 million off-course, from which the Chancellor will receive about £300 million in General Betting Duty. In the background lies a substantial thoroughbred breeding industry supplying the raw material for our racing and for export, with the consequent inflow of foreign currency.

The rewards from betting, bloodstock values and prize money can be substantial and are usually tax-free. As a result the temptation will always exist among a few to attempt to interfere with the proper running of a race.

To discourage and deter breaches of the rules, the Jockey Club has the benefit of a sizeable investment in a whole range of "integrity services" financed by the Horserace Betting Levy Board. For example: camera patrol coverage to provide stewards and their officials with a record of every race, usually from several angles; the Horserace Forensic Laboratory, which each year minutely examines some 6,000 urine samples taken on the racecourse for evidence of prohibited substances; a team of veterinary officers who check the identities of horses taking part; security guards to protect horses in racecourse stables; ring inspectors to provide help in resolving betting disputes on the racecourse and to deter illegal betting; betting intelligence officers to provide stewards with reports of unusual movements in the betting market; a team of special security officers to conduct formal investigations into possible breaches of the rules.

Taken in the round, these

facilities represent a proven deterrent. Major illegal betting coups are very rare, but the public may remember the grey gelding Good Hand which was substituted for Flockton Grey at Leicester in March 1982. As a result of an investigation by the Jockey Club Security Department and subsequent prosecution by the police, those involved were made disqualified persons for periods up to 25 years. There have been no cases of serious malicious doping for over 10 years, and reckless riding results in heavy penalties to jockeys and disqualification of their horses.

The punter now sees live horseracing on television, in the betting shop and in recent years the Jockey Club has given a firm commitment that led to the abolition of on-course betting duty earlier this year.

Meetings must be staged when people want to attend, and to achieve this the Jockey Club has programmed more in the evening and is campaigning for Sunday racing. Over the next few years £20 million will be invested in improving racecourse facilities.

However, against this background of an efficiently managed sport and improving facilities for racegoers came Lester Piggott's imprisonment and the after-shocks of newspaper allegations of corruption. Before any suggestion can be made about how the Jockey Club can help to prevent such a thing happening again, it is necessary to understand how jockeys receive their money.

Certain earnings, including riding fees and percentages of prize money, are laid down under the Rules of Racing and are credited to jockeys by Weatherbys on behalf of the Jockey Club. Jockeys' retention agreements must be registered and at the trainers' or jockeys' request may be collected

by Weatherbys from owners and paid over. These monies, plus a regular statement of accounts, are sent to all jockeys and at the end of each year Weatherbys supply these details to the Inland Revenue.

However, it is perfectly proper and entirely legal under the laws of the land and the Rules of Racing for an owner, and only an owner, to reward a jockey further for riding his horse. This may take the form of additional percentage of prize money, ex-gratia payments and, in exceptional cases, a share of a stallion. It is entirely a matter between the individuals concerned and the Jockey Club has no jurisdiction over gifts made by owners who may reasonably wish to express their gratitude.

On the other hand, the Inland Revenue is quite correctly concerned with these payments, because they may be taxable, and it is the responsibility of each jockey to make a full tax return.

There are some 450 amateur riders in the country and for them the rules are different. They may not receive any payment or gift, other than expenses in certain circumstances, but can keep a trophy if one is offered.

In the past few days there have been a number of general allegations of corruption involving large sums of money being passed to jockeys. If these payments were made by any individual other than the owner for whom the jockey had ridden, then breaches of the rules have taken place, and anyone who has such evidence should inform the Jockey Club's Director of Security.

However, it must be stressed again, that if these extra payments, in whatever form, were made by an owner to his jockey for riding his horse, then no breach of the rules has taken place.

The Jockey Club is proud of its reputation for firm discipline and control of the sport, but despite this the most famous jockey in the world is in prison, and it believes the ruling body to do all it can to prevent others ending up in similar circumstances. The Jockey Club has already approached the Inland Revenue and HM Customs and Excise to confirm that present procedures are correct and to see if any improvements can be made.

The stewards will be considering the wider issues raised by the Piggott case and there are a number of areas where action might be taken. It is apparent, for instance, that jockeys are not always aware of which payments or non-cash payments from owners are taxable. It would therefore seem useful for the Jockey Club, in association with the Inland Revenue and the Jockeys' Association, to produce a guide on how to account for all such gifts and payments.

Only a proportion of a jockey's earnings are at present covered by the Rules of Racing, and following consultations with the Inland Revenue, it may be desirable for the Jockey Club to broaden its jurisdiction in this area.

There can be no doubt that Lester Piggott's failure to pay his taxes, and subsequent conviction, have dealt a heavy blow to racing. The affair inspired extravagant allegations and, sadly, people with only a limited knowledge of the sport may be left with a totally unjustified impression of chicanery and corruption.

Those involved in running racing must now get on with the job of repairing the damage. If the rules have been breached, action will be taken. Racing's accounting procedures will be reviewed. Steps to help prevent a recurrence will be considered.

The most taxing of jobs

One of the more agreeable characteristics of the present Chancellor of the Exchequer is that he never gives the impression of looking for sympathy. His bombast holds in foul weather as well as in fair. And if we are going to have bombast, it is much better that it should exhibit this even-handedness. I therefore write this reminiscent article about the trials of Chancellorship in buffeting times with the office rather than the man in mind.

The Chancellorship is not lonelier than the Home Secretaryship, the other high office of which I have direct experience, but it is much more central to the main business of the government. It is difficult to imagine any decision more lonely than that of whether or not to let a man hang, which (before my day, but only just) a Home Secretary took in total isolation from his Cabinet colleagues.

He is now free of that particular burden, but on many matters of absolute power over the fate of individuals he operates in an equally detached way. It would, I believe, be possible to be barely on speaking terms with one's colleagues and yet provide one's spirits were not depressed by this deprivation, to be as thoroughly effective Home Secretary. The Home Office is a good, and to some extent a traditional position from which to be "leader of the opposition" within a government.

A Chancellor, on the other hand, depends enormously on the authority he is able to exercise over his colleagues. If he loses this, he is in danger of being a busted flush; the natural ministerial instincts mostly pull in a direction different from that in which the Chancellor should be pointing.

The Prime Minister's reliable support makes the maintenance of such authority much easier. But it cannot all depend on this. Prime Ministers are liable to be influenced too much by purely political considerations. Moreover, a Chancellor who merely looks big because he has the Prime Minister's protection is dangerously dependent. He needs a constituency of his own within the Cabinet (and perhaps the Commons too), on which he can rely even against the Prime Minister.

Another striking difference between the Chancellor and the Home Secretary is that the former is dealing much more with forces either beyond his control or which, insofar as he can influence them, respond only slowly. A



Jenkins as Chancellor, 1968

In the week of the BP fiasco, Roy Jenkins reflects on the winds of misfortune that can buffet every Chancellor

It's like trying to change the course of a large oil tanker. You pull on all the levers for a long time without anything happening. Then, if you are lucky, just when you expect to hit the rocks, the movement occurs and the ship glides to safety.

Home Secretary is at the mercy of perverse human nature to the extent that he is very rash if he pretends that he fully understands the causes of crime and knows exactly how to eliminate them. But in this and other fields he can take the whole range of executive actions knowing more or less that what he ordains will happen. If he gives a free pardon the wrongly imprisoned man will be set free; if he signs a deportation order the immigrant will be returned to his country of origin; if he increases police strength the additional constables will very quickly be recruited.

The Chancellor is much more liable to find that the spirits he summons from "the vast deep" behave with dumb insolence and do not come. The more that markets have been elevated and globalized, the more true this is. But it had a great deal of validity even in the much more restricted days of 20 years ago. Exchange rates (or reserves, if there are fixed rates), international interest rates, even trade flows cannot be depended upon to obey edicts from 11 Downing Street.

Side winds can be almost as damaging as head-on blasts. The time in my Chancellorship when we were most nearly knocked off the \$240 rate to which James Callaghan had devalued in 1967 was in August 1969. Our trade balance had decisively turned

round, although without public recognition at that stage, and the turbulence was entirely triggered by a French devaluation. We lost nearly a fifth of our then very limited reserves in one day. This experience fortified my view that we were better off trying to influence European events than deceiving ourselves that we could contract out of them.

This exposure to external forces does not mean that a Chancellor's policies might as well be wrong as right, or weak as strong. Two weeks ago healthy trees survived better than weak ones, although it also depended a good deal on the chance of where they happened to be standing. But here a Chancellor's difficulties are compounded by the fact that remedial measures mostly take a substantial time to work. It is like trying to change the course of a large oil tanker. You can pull on all the levers for a long time without anything happening. The ship continues on its unfortunate course. Then, if you are lucky (and have pulled the right levers), just when you had decided to close your eyes and wait for the sickening sound of the hull hitting the rocks, the movement occurs and the ship glides to safety.

The Chancellor is also particularly open to having his public words minutely scrutinized and interpreted, sometimes so as to produce the opposite effect from that which he would desire. It used

to be thought that this was the great hazard of Foreign Office ministers, but the chanceries of the world no longer quake at their opinions, and it is markets which most feebly react to ministerial indiscretions. A private notice question to the Chancellor three days before the 1967 devaluation produced a clean-out of reserves from which we did not recover for more than two years. A foolish Treasury briefing to a Sunday newspaper greatly exacerbated a sterling flurry a couple of years ago. And, just to show that not only the British are vulnerable, my successor as president of the European Commission, Jacques Delors, is accused this week of having talked the dollar down by the form in which he complained before the European Parliament that the US government had not done more to keep it up.

My most memorable taste of these perils was in March 1968, when the Americans, pressuring the end of the Bretton Woods system, began the break of the dollar from gold. They asked us temporarily to close both the gold and the foreign exchange markets in London. We were delighted to oblige because we were losing reserves heavily. Unfortunately the request did not come through until midnight. A Privy Council had to be summoned at 1.45am.

Still more unfortunately the House of Commons was sitting all night, with a three-line whip on both sides. George Brown in the meantime, who because he could not be found was not consulted, had resigned. Reluctantly I had to go and make a statement and answer 40 minutes of questions, mainly about the position of sterling, before a packed House at 3.30 am. I had never previously understood the full force of the expression "walking on eggshells".

On balance I have found being Chancellor the most wearing, although ultimately the most rewarding, of the jobs I have done. I appreciated a letter written to my father by the sister of Lord Althorp, Chancellor in 1831, after a visit to 11 Downing Street. "... I could fancy myself admitted into the captain's cabin on the eve of a hurricane. He (Althorp) looked fagged and ill, just out of a long Cabinet sitting; and before he had eaten one cullet arrived the Governor of the Bank of England. ... I felt quite oppressed by the air of Downing Street." The author was Chancellor of the Exchequer 1967-70.

Robert Kilroy-Silk

Crack down on the khaki thugs

"Bullying is not tolerated in the British Army." So, confidently, says the Defence Minister, Roger Freeman. The reality is a little different. According to those who should know, bullying, especially of new recruits, is commonplace. There have certainly been some nasty examples of it recently.

Disregarding the present court martial in West Germany of four men of the King's Own Scottish Borderers, on which I am legally bound not to comment, there have been enough other cases of late to arouse grave disquiet. A few weeks ago two soldiers pleaded guilty to subjecting recruits to brutal and degrading initiation rites that included buggery. An NCO was found guilty of locking recruits in a cupboard and exposing them to CS gas. And these are but the latest, and not the last, of a long line of Army courts martial for bullying and related offences.

Since 1979 there have been 87 courts martial for assault, while in the short period since 1986 the Army has investigated 75 allegations of bullying. Of these, 20 were substantiated, 25 are still under investigation and the remainder were found not proven.

Some of the allegations are horrendous. In the current case in West Germany, Private James Guthrie claims not only to have been kicked, punched and beaten but also to have been subjected to humiliating and degrading sexual abuse. Other soldiers tell similar stories. One who is still in the Army, though awaiting discharge, talks of being kicked, punched and deprived of food and water for four days, as a result of which he suffers from constant nightmares and epileptic-type fits. Another alleges that he was repeatedly kicked in the testicles, and is now sterile. A third claims that he was beaten about the head and the testicles with a broom handle.

And the allegations continue. What is noticeable about so many is the amount of sexual abuse and humiliation that appears to take place. Michael Yardley, a former Army officer, asserts that there is generally a sexual link to the bullying and that it stems from the bullies' own feeling of sexual inadequacy and their need to prove their masculinity by dominating others. He also argues that bullying in the Army is "almost universal" and is institutionalized. He and others suggest that the recent cases are but the tip of a large and nasty iceberg.

It's probably true that few cases of bullying come to light. Many soldiers will not doubt be afraid to report what has happened to them for fear of reprisals. Some would not wish to have to admit publicly to having been physically intimidated and will recoil with horror from having to confess to having been sexually abused and humiliated. Better a quieter and dignified exit, testified by the dropout rate for those who join up at 17 of 27.6 per cent in six months — a terrible waste of resources.

Those who indulge in such perversions should be in prison or a psychiatric hospital. The Army should be the most outspoken in saying this, and the most vigorous in seeing that it is where they go.

Both the Ministry of Defence and senior Army officers also seem to prefer this option than that of openly admitting that bullying is a problem and taking vigorous steps to eliminate it. General Sir John Hackett, former commander of the British Army of the Rhine, told me that he had never heard of it and airily dismissed most of the complaints as suffering from "psycho-neuroses". Major-General John Groom, leader of a team that reviewed Army training, could equally say that he had "never ever seen or heard" about such cases.

This attitude is, to say the least, remarkable. That bullying takes place cannot be doubted. It would be odd if it didn't. It happens everywhere else, and it would be rather strange for the Army to be the only institution exempt from it. For as long as I can remember, I have witnessed bullying in every organization and institution I have known or worked in, including the House of Commons — where, incidentally, like everywhere else, the most loud-mouthed bullies are also the biggest cowards.

If it happens there it certainly happens in the Army, and especially against vulnerable recruits. For senior officers to deny this suggests an inability to recognize evidence when it is in front of them, or a remarkable other-worldliness. It is also very dangerous. By implying that it does not happen or that it is of no significance, they make it difficult for the victims to screw up the courage to complain, let alone to be taken seriously. The problem is compounded by the smug, superior attitude demonstrated by so many of all ranks who say that all those who complain are weaklings, wimps and "ought to be handers".

Of course, it is essential for those who want to be professional soldiers to be fully tested and extended mentally and physically. It's a painful business. In the process there will be some, like Prince Edward, who fall by the wayside. They have to be weeded out. In action, the lives of many others might depend on it. No one wants to be accompanied by someone who is unfit, unreliable or a coward when patrolling the streets of Belfast or assaulting Goose Green. But neither can anyone argue that it is necessary to indulge in sadistic bullying to create a tough and disciplined Army. It is certainly not necessary to force a broom handle up a young man's anus, to burn his testicles or make him eat dog turds.

Those who indulge in such perversions should be in prison or a psychiatric hospital. The Army should be the most outspoken in saying this, and the most vigorous in seeing that it is where they go.

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The author was a Merseyside Labour MP, 1974-86.

Peter Brimelow

Making a meal of the market

New York
The lot of a financial journalist is not, totally, a happy one. The subject is inherently intractable. None of your colleagues want to read about it. Your audience of specialized business troglodytes usually know more than you do. They don't hesitate to say so.

How very different is the professional life of the political writer — courted by hostesses, fawned on by elected officials and, indeed, actually more influential than most of them. Adding insult to injury, those of us labouring in the financial field periodically look up from our tasks to find our humble corner invaded by these glamorous creatures. They grandly strike poses amid the potatoes and trample down the turnips before departing amid cries of self-congratulation on their versatility.

In the second week since the Wall Street crash, this posturing is all-pervasive. The intrusion is all the more noticeable in America because the financial and political capitals are so far apart. New York and Washington are rarely talking about the same thing — the Iran-Contra agitation excited little comment here — and it is therefore peculiarly irritating when the latter starts to tell the former what financial market movements really mean. Particularly when this hidden meaning turns out to be something the Washington establishment and its media allies have been proclaiming for a decade — the imperative need to raise taxes.

My own conclusion, after years of writing about the stock market, is that no one knows what its tergiversations signify. In a general sense, the market reflects economic prospects, but its particular fluctuations are too wild to be satisfactorily related to anything other than themselves. Even its long-term movements can be anomalous — no one has explained why the American stock markets lagged behind inflation throughout the 1970s before exploding upward in 1982.

Listening to what active traders say is the most useless tactic of all. Notwithstanding their professional assurance, traders live by their viscera, not their intellect, and will abandon even the most fervently offered rationalization at the drop of a price. "In general, risk quickly," wrote Bernard Ba-

rich, one of the greatest of them, in a memorandum to himself about his experiences in the 1929 crash. It applies to ideas as well as investments.

This is not to say that I think the market is completely unpredictable. I've even written a book arguing that some American investment newsletters have been able consistently to beat it. But consistently beating the market is extremely hard, requiring close attention to minutely experienced. Almost every major trading technique seems to work, in the right hands. Political prognostication, however, is not among them.

It's not inconceivable that the stock market can absorb the damage of the last two weeks, just as it absorbed serious breaks in 1937 and 1962. (The same cannot be said for stockbrokers — Wall Streeters are clearly nearing physical and emotional exhaustion, and some will bear the financial and psychological scars for life.) A number of the most successful investment letters are still bullish. Dr Martin Zweig of the Zweig Forecast, who sold his stocks before the crash and made a 9 per cent gain on Black Monday with options, has cautiously re-entered the market with an eye to a big "buying opportunity".

For that matter, if the stock market is indeed to be viewed as a referendum on Reaganomics, as Washington claims, it must be remembered that even now it stands twice as high as when Reagan took office — whereas at the end of the Carter Administration, the Dow was about where it was 14 years earlier.

Some Wall Street veterans, applying the principle of Occam's Razor, find it helpful to think of the stock market as a vicious beast, constantly plotting how to hurt the largest possible number of people. It might well find those Washingtonians now confidently celebrating the end of the Reagan era a tempting target.

Of course, if the stock market does recover, Washingtonians will quickly find some other subject to pontificate about. But at least hard-working financial journalists will be left untroubled in their decent obscurity.

Peter Brimelow is a senior editor of Forbes Magazine and author of The Wall Street Curious (Random House).



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THE CONTRA QUESTION

The cry of "terrorist" went up from the Labour benches in the Commons this week. Señor Adolfo Calero, a leader of the anti-communist "Contras" opposing the Nicaraguan Government, was known to be somewhere in the Palace of Westminster. The cry might have gone up from the opposite benches had the visitor been, say, Mr Oliver Tambo, of the African National Congress.

When is a terrorist a freedom fighter? "Terrorist", though used to describe the Jacobins in the Reign of Terror, first began to be used in its modern sense towards the end of the 19th Century to describe the members of various extreme revolutionary groups in Russia. Shortly afterwards it was used in connection with nationalist violence in Ireland. "Freedom fighter" is a much more recent invention.

Terrorist is a word denoting someone bad. A freedom fighter, or guerrilla, is good. But the activities of the two can often be made to seem the same, or very similar. Many people, therefore, have an interest in convincing us that a freedom fighter is a terrorist and vice versa.

The Contras claim to be freedom fighters. They say they have taken up arms against a tyrannical government. The citizen's right to do so has long been accepted in Western political thought. Aquinas, for example, concluded that "the overthrowing of such a government is not strictly sedition, except perhaps in the case that it is accompanied by such disorder that the community suffers greater harm from the consequent disturbances than it would from a continuance of the former rule".

There is much evidence that the Nicaraguan Government is tyrannical. But it exercises its tyranny in the guise of helping the poor, of "land reform", of better public health. It, therefore, has no difficulty in convincing much Western opinion, sincere and otherwise, that it is not a tyranny — that its infringements of liberty are for a greater good and are in any case only temporary.

Other Latin American tyrannies have served the interests of generals or landowners. Nicaragua is no less a tyranny because it is now ruled by intellectuals — Marxist-Leninists and "liberation" theologians. If the history of the 20th Century has proved anything, it is that rule by the intellectual can be just as cruel and self-serving as rule by the unlettered, usually more so.

How much actual fighting the Contras are doing is open to dispute. But the reaction of the Nicaraguan Government — its protests, its

appeals to world opinion — does not suggest that the Contras are a negligible military threat. Some fighting is undoubtedly going on. The question, to determine whether these are terrorists or guerrillas, is, what kind of fighting?

The Contras do not deny that some of their number have committed atrocities. They insist that such deeds are not typical of Contra activity in general. They would do, would they not? But there seems little doubt that they would not, for example, plant bombs in department stores, or use methods associated with people who are unambiguously terrorists. They want the world to believe — and may well be telling the truth when they say it — that their military activity is directed against the regular forces of the Nicaraguan army.

This puts them in a different category from the Provisional IRA, or the Basque ETA. Those groups do not deny that they may have to put bombs in places where there are civilians. To this, it can be retorted: the Contras would do so if they thought it would help them win.

Perhaps some of them would. But if they ever did, they would lose the support of American public opinion — the force they are relying on to persuade American politicians to carry on funding them. This tells us much about the Contra cause. Terrorism is entirely about impressing or frightening public opinion, not persuading it to fund the terrorists.

Guerrilla warfare, of the kind being waged in Nicaragua and Afghanistan, is about winning on the battlefield. The IRA, ETA and (in some moods) the extreme South African black nationalists do not deny that they put bombs in public places. They do not fear that this will lose them support in civilized countries. The Contras must always bear in mind what Americans, and their fellow Nicaraguans, will tolerate.

That does not mean that the United States, let alone Britain, should embrace their cause unreservedly. But US support for the Contras is not unreserved. It is prudent aid to a friendly force, such as great powers have given down the ages and always will.

For in the end the attitude of other nations to such movements, be they terrorists or freedom fighters, must be dictated by national interests. Moral questions in politics have a habit of being resolved by considerations of power. That is also true, did they know it, of those shouting Labour backbenchers. For them, the answer to the question of when a terrorist is a freedom fighter seems to be when he is in the ANC, or when he is subverting the El Salvador government rather than the Nicaraguan.

THE SKILL OF THE CHANCELLOR

Mr Nigel Lawson has pulled a political rabbit out of the hat in his last-minute compromise on the Government's sale of BP shares. His own backbenchers, who must have awaited his statement on Thursday night with nervousness, emerged with more satisfaction than the Opposition.

Their relief will in no way have been dulled by events on the stock market yesterday, where the partly-paid BP shares stayed well above the level at which the Bank of England would be called upon to make good its confidence-boosting guarantee. Given that the Chancellor of the Exchequer was presiding over the biggest stock market flop in history, and the end of any ambition to use BP to spread share ownership, that showed great political skill.

Mr Lawson's feel has been underestimated in the past. In this case he owes some debt to the Bank of England, which had memories of buying Burmah Oil's stake in BP at the bottom of a stock market slump in 1975 and making an enormous profit on the £180 million it paid to steady City nerves.

The potential for wider share ownership had been lost as soon as the stock market crashed. It would not have returned for many a moon. The Chancellor was still faced with two conflicting aims. The first was to proceed with the issue at almost any — but, it was hoped, minimum — cost. He wanted to secure important revenues, not so much this year as in the following two financial years, when tax revenue may not be so buoyant.

There was a strong political imperative to maintain the Government's reputation for strong nerves and for sticking to its policies through thick and thin. Since the resolute approach is credited — not least in industry — with a strong role in boosting long-term business confidence, it should evidently not be

thrown away lightly at a time when business confidence is inevitably being hit by shrapnel from the crash of stock markets round the world. There was an equally strong political imperative for the Government not to bail out the underwriters, whose insurance fees have been so heavily criticized in previous privatization issues.

On the other side of the equation, any political leader has an awesome responsibility at a time of crisis in financial markets to avoid anything that might undermine confidence further and hence add to the risk of trouble spreading to the economy in general. Mr Lawson is well aware of this, though Mr Jacques Delors, the President of the European Commission, was evidently not when he did his best to talk down a falling dollar.

In Britain, the risk to confidence stemmed from the drain of cash to take up the BP shares rather than from the risk of underwriting, which, under the City system of sub-underwriting, is ultimately carried in tiny amounts by millions of life assurance policyholders and pension fund members. Abroad, where underwriting banks and securities houses take the risk of issues themselves to maximize profits, the consequential risk of potential losses of up to £400 million is greater. Mr Lawson chose to guarantee liquidity but not offer much help on losses. He will not thereby make friends in Canada or New York.

The package inevitably puts more emphasis on domestic political imperatives than the world stock market problem. The Chancellor calculated that withdrawing the sale would do more harm than good. He will now want to turn away from the domestic scene and take a lead in more positive initiatives to restore confidence.

FOURTH LEADER

High jinks — some would say low ones — in the New South Wales State Parliament. Labour is in office there, and the Prime Minister recently claimed (it is not clear to what debate, legislation, parliamentary question or Early Day Motion the subject could have been relevant) that he had seen the Shadow Minister of Education swimming naked in the parliamentary swimming-pool, and not only swimming naked, but swimming the backstroke.

That, however, was only the beginning. The Prime Minister added that he had seen this sight while he was sitting on an exercise bicycle (they do seem to go in for fitness in the NSW Parliament), whereupon the Honourable and Naked Member retorted that he would now forever be haunted by the thought of the Prime Minister sitting on a bicycle and watching him.

At this point, matters took a new and dramatic turn. Another Opposition MP, and this one a lady, rose to say that in her experience of using the parliamentary pool, she was repeatedly exposed to the sight of Labour MPs taking a shower in the altogether.

That, presumably, evened the party score, but it is not necessary to take sides in this matter to wonder how MPs are supposed to shower while fully clad. However, the lady was unable to leave it at that, adding that she was unable to name these most ungalant parliamentarians,

because, as she artlessly put it, "I usually see them only from behind".

Swimming-pools, naked MPs, sinister exercise-bicycles — yes, it is possible to get quite envious of countries where the parliamentary proceedings are thus enlivened. There was this week, at Westminster, some criticism of an MP who entered the Chamber in a T-shirt, but at least Mr Speaker has not (or not yet) had to insist that even if the Hon Member for Starkers-on-Sea has been quite overcome by the heat, he should at least arrange a few Order Papers in strategic positions.

Meanwhile, the affair has added a new terror to politics. Before we know where we are (particularly if we are in New South Wales), we shall run the risk of meeting a dozen MPs, concerned to rebut accusations of windmilling, swimming the backstroke in the nude, others pedalling for dear life to get away from the sight, and any number of parliamentary ladies blushing scarlet at the sight of their male colleagues' back view.

So far, the Palace of Westminster contains no swimming-pool. Let's keep it that way. MPs must have the fullest licence, within the rules of order, to make their speeches in any way they please. But the Speaker, or even the Committee of Privileges, must make it clear that the one thing that cannot be tolerated is the bare facts.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

View of Soviet Russia 70 years on

From Mr Gleb Kerenky
Sir, Norman Stone's version of the Bolshevik coup d'état (article, October 24) seemed to me simplistic.

At present, I think, Gorbachev is simply a course a little, trying to get all he can from the West — and I do not mean just in nuclear matters, but just as any other leader of an enterprise looking for advantage against competition wherever there is an opportunity.

He wants to be a better Leninist than any of his predecessors, and one must remember that, having brought the country to chaos and desolation, Lenin himself introduced the "New Economic Policy", i.e., a small dose of private enterprise and some tiny political relaxation and, lo, the country blossomed almost back to 1913 level, which it has never again seen, even to this day.

The Norman Stone version of 1917 is not wrong in its main theme that the Bolsheviks took power with virtually no fighting (so far as 1917, though not subsequent years, is concerned), but this he attributes to totally wrong reasons.

He does not even mention the right-wing, so-called Kornilov rebellion of that year, which led to the virtual collapse of the Provisional Government in circumstances which became clear only in 1937 and caused the disarray of the various "moderately revolutionary" parties.

The conspiracy had nothing much to do with Kornilov, a republican-inclined war hero appointed by my father, Alexander Kerenky, as commander-in-chief. My father may not have even known that the "authors" of the plot were a few Russians in London who had the sympathy and assistance of some British ministers (but not Lloyd George, who was then the prime minister) for the enterprise of recruiting Kornilov for a rebellion against the Provisional Government.

Kerenky regarded the "rebellion", which he was even invited to join, to be a brainstorm of Kornilov's with a few of his cronies and hushed it up: the war was still going on and the United States had just joined the Allies, so prospects of peace and victory were very rosy.

But the various lefties in the government coalition started to confer with the Bolsheviks, threatening to resign etc. That is why the government fell and not because its members were gormless or because Lenin and Co brilliantly anticipated the wishes of the

country. They did not, and proceeded to lose the election a few weeks later. They simply chased the actual victors out of the resulting "Constituent Assembly" and closed it.

Yours faithfully,
GLEB KERENSKY,
73 Overslade Lane,
Bilton, Rugby.

From Sir Patrick Donner
Sir, Would you permit me, as one who survived, and escaped from, the Bolshevik Revolution of 1917, to comment upon Professor V. G. Kiernan's article in your issue today (October 28). The professor was lucky: he did not witness it.

For 70 tragic years the Press of the free world have refuted his special pleading on behalf of Soviet communism, which mercilessly massacred millions of fellow Russians in hot blood and later, in cold blood, committed unpunished aggression against eight neighbouring States — exactly rivaling Hitler's total. Such mere details as the fact that Afghan children had their arms and legs blown off by bombs disguised as toys are conveniently ignored.

Anxious that we should admire, not deplore, the notorious failure of communist economics, the professor claims that "we owe our affluence to Lenin." One can stand truth on its head, but the free world does indeed know that we owe it to free enterprise.

He dissents from Winston Churchill's regret that Western capitalism did not "strangle" Bolshevism in its cradle. More than most, Churchill understood the potential menace of Soviet communism not only to individual liberty but to Christian civilisation. On August 25, 1934, he wrote an "open letter to a communist" (Answers) which is a devastating analysis.

But if the professor disagrees with Churchill, perhaps he will believe Gorbachev, who time and again denounces the abject failure of the unimaginative, corrupt and incompetent Soviet bureaucracy which, as we know, depends on its existence upon the denial of freedom and upon the secret police. The last-named support it because they know that suicide is bad for you.

Risking his own power base in the process, why does Gorbachev do this? There is only one answer. He knows that Soviet communism must now undergo fundamental change if Russia itself is to survive.

Yours etc,
PATRICK DONNER,
Hurstbourne Park,
Whitchurch, Hampshire.

BP sell-off

From Mr N. M. Ostrer
Sir, As a fund manager representing a sub-underwriter in the BP issue with a substantial foreign pension-fund interest, it was with considerable dismay that I learnt of the Chancellor's solution to the potential underwriting losses sustained in the issue (report, October 30). By bailing out US investment banks and similar institutions, at a support price, he succumbed to vested interests when a totally non-interventionist market approach was the only viable solution should he have decided not to pull the issue.

In the end he got the worst of both worlds, since he failed to uphold free market principles on which all past privatizations have been based and at the same time prejudiced the very people, who (unlike the US underwriters) had prepared to accept the losses, but

had taken measures to protect their clients by buying put options (the right to sell shares at a certain price up to a given date) or by selling old shares in the account to prevent further underwriting losses.

By authorising the Bank of England to issue free put options, the Chancellor has sustained further losses for such underwriters, who only yesterday had been paying massive sums of money for such options.

The sooner the so-called British share-buying public realize they have had their savings cynically manipulated and exploited, the better. The Government expect us to play the game, but they do not play it themselves.

Yours faithfully,
N. M. OSTRER, Director,
Marathon Asset Management, Ltd,
3 Park Street, W1,
October 30.

Token payments

From the Director of the National Association of Victims Support Schemes

Sir, Coin meters are certainly a target for burglary, as John Grigg has pointed out (article, October 23). Not only that, but Home Office research has shown that in areas with a high proportion of coin meters, all the dwellings are more likely to suffer break-ins.

Victims often suffer twice over, when gas or electricity boards charge them for the stolen money and for damage to the meter itself. Sometimes they drop these demands after intervention by victims support schemes and other

voluntary agencies, but that should not be necessary.

Although boards are entitled to demand reimbursement, according to a decision in the High Court this week (Law Report, October 28), they are not obliged to do so. We hope that they will act with restraint and humanity, especially towards victims with low incomes living in high-crime areas. The sooner token meters can replace coin-operated ones, the better.

Yours faithfully,
HELEN REEVES, Director,
National Association of Victims Support Schemes,
17A Electric Lane, SW9,
October 28.

A bad blow

From Mr John Nichols
Sir, May I, as the owner of a 5½-acre property to which the public has access and to which a tree-preservation order attaches, through your columns, add to the adverse press being given to TPOs.

Ten years ago I lost eight large trees and sought permission to fell a further dozen post-mature Scots pines, not just to clear the ground for, but to raise cash to meet the cost of replanting. Permission was refused because they were said to be "still very handsome trees".

These trees have now blown down, breaking and uprooting other trees as they fell. I have, in fact, lost over 100 trees of both soft and hardwood varieties, over half of which were also post mature.

My loss is not purely financial in that I shall have to pay contractors to remove the debris rather than sell standing timber to finance new planting, but 10 years ago my expectation of life was 25 years; it is now perhaps 15. My enjoyment of my wooded grounds is severely curtailed and any programme of replanting would seem to me to be totally altruistic.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN NICHOLS,
Mill House, Holton St Peter,
Halesworth,
Suffolk.

Future of classics

From Mr Hector Thomson
Sir, As the last head of the department of Greek at Aberdeen before its absorption in the department of classics now threatened with demise, I welcome Allan Massie's article (October 17) and would add a few observations.

About 25 years ago the requirement, or strong inducement, to include Latin or Greek in an ordinary arts degree was dropped by Scottish universities. A few years passed, and we began to see a thing ill then unknown: blatant errors of English grammar and spelling no longer confined to schoolchildren's homework, but printed in print and painted, large as life, on notices and signboards. A few more years, and we began also to hear such barbarisms in speeches by public men, including some of her Majesty's ministers.

From Chaucer to T. S. Eliot, and from Sir Walter Raleigh to Sir Fitzroy Maclean, and a bit longer, English verse and prose, were composed by authors almost all of whom knew Latin. Some of them, like Milton, knew Latin very well.

If we want something recognizable as English literature to continue, it is a mistake to make it too hard for a boy or girl to study Latin at school.

Yours faithfully,
HECTOR THOMSON,
5 Ravelston Dykes, Edinburgh 4.

A vital role for the humble snail

From Professor Bryan Clarke, FRS
Sir, As Nottingham's "Professor of Applied Gastropodology", although more truthfully Professor of Genetics, and a victim of your Fourth Leader (October 24), perhaps I may be allowed a sluggish word.

The subject of snails is indeed prone to tickle the fancy of the humorist. How often I have been told, "You should have no difficulty in keeping up with your subject".

But whatever fun may be had by teasing us, we snail-studiers do have our serious purposes. Tropical water snails harbour the worms that cause bilharzia, a major source of human disability and death. Our temperate water snails carry the sheep liver fluke. Giant African land snails are important agricultural pests in South-East Asia and the Pacific Islands.

For these reasons alone the gastropods are worth studying, but they have virtues as well as vices. Almost uniquely, they are able to digest cellulose, and the enzymes that they secrete are now widely used in the culture of plant cells, an activity with great economic potential. Their tissues contain substances that discriminate between human blood groups, and they are a potential source of anti-bacterial compounds.

Piggott's transfer

From Mr Peter Pimm
Sir, I acted for Lester Piggott in his recent criminal case. Today (October 29) you reported that he had been moved to a low-security prison called Highpoint, five days after starting his sentence. Like many other newspapers your report also included comments, apparently made by a prison officer, suggesting that Lester Piggott was receiving preferential treatment.

The first task for the prison service on receiving a new inmate is to allocate the prisoner to the appropriate prison. This depends, *inter alia*, on length of sentence, space and security classification.

In the light of the nature of his offences and other factors, I confidently expected Lester Piggott to be given a low-risk security classification and to be allocated to open conditions immediately. I am sure that other informed observers would have had the same expectation.

As to the speed with which his allocation has been processed, in my experience it does often take a little longer, but only last year I acted for a client who was transferred from a London prison to Highpoint on the day following the start of his sentence. He was neither famous nor wealthy but an obvious case for low-risk security categorisation.

Yours faithfully,
PETER PIMM,
Kingsley Napley (Solicitors),
107-115 Long Acre, WC2,
October 29.

Lack of enterprise

From Mr Gerald Priestland
Sir, If the Prime Minister is so disatisfied with the performance of the nationalised Church of England (report and leading article, October 27), surely the answer lies in the very principles of Thatcherism. What is needed is not merely disestablishment but real competition.

The Government could amend the broadcasting laws so as to allow enterprising evangelists with good business sense — the Reverends Jerry Falwell, Jim Bakker, Oral Roberts, Pat Robertson and Jimmy Swaggart come to mind — to buy time on our television in which to preach the moral gospel in all its rigour. And I do not believe we should have to rely for long on American imports.

Those who heard him recently on the BBC's Sunday morning service can have no doubt that the Reverend Dr Ian Paisley is more than equal to the task of renewing our moral fibre by electronic means. And there are plenty more where he comes from.

Some months ago I wrote to you deploring the Government's reluctance to permit sponsored units in the Armed Forces. When are we going to see some action where it really matters?

Yours faithfully,
GERALD PRIESTLAND,
4 Temple Fortune Lane, NW11,
October 27.

Facing the facts

From Mr Basil Boothroyd
Sir, The choice of Sir Robin Day's photograph to head your Saturday/Sunday birthdays list last week (October 24) prompts me to put a long-puzzling question on a universal newspaper practice.

Why do we always get the faces we know already? Sir Robin's is a nice face. But is anyone going to say, "Ah, so that's what he looks like?"

Obscure members of the public, unless in the news because of frightful tragedies or wonderful windfalls, never get a look in. Yet for those of us unfamiliar with the appearance of, say, Mrs Thatcher or Archbishop Tupp, we can be sure of pictorial enlightenment at their most glancing mention.

Back to the birthday boys and girls, there were rich alternative opportunities. Why not a shot of Brigadier Dame Mary Colvin, Miss Lesley Bidstrup or Sir Fred Pontif? "Ah", we could have said, surprised and interested, "so that's what he/she looks like!"

Yours sincerely,
BASIL BOOTHROYD,
Peelers,
Church Street,
Cockfield, Sussex,
October 27.

If this is not enough, the study of snails has given us some of the most powerful evidence about the mechanisms of natural evolution. The snails that we are trying to save, six species in all, have uniquely illuminated the processes by which new species originate. Their extinction in the natural state was brought about by a disastrously-conceived programme of pest control, so they carry a message to conservationists as well.

The facts hardly bear out your contention that "the increase therefrom in the sum of human knowledge, let alone of human pleasure, is too small to be measured".

In the matter of human pleasure, I invite you to come and look at these snails. You will discover that they are beautiful. Our Creator arranged for there to be more species of snails than of animals with backbones, so perhaps he felt the same. The rescue of six species for £3,500 per year is a bargain by any reckoning.

Yours faithfully,
BRYAN C. CLARKE,
Linden Cottage,
School Lane,
Colston Bassett,
Nottingham,
October 24.

ON THIS DAY

OCTOBER 31 1918

George Dobson was the Times correspondent in St Petersburg from 1916 to 1921 and again during the Revolution. In 1918, after a government raid on the British Embassy, he was imprisoned in the Peter and Paul Fortress for five weeks and later exchanged in exchange for the revolutionary Litvinov.

IN A RUSSIAN FORTESS.

(BY OUR PETERSBURG CORRESPONDENT)

In my last communication (October 18) I gave a description of the Bolshevik pogrom of the British Embassy in Petrograd and the rough and brutal arrest of 45 official and unofficial British and Russian subjects, including your Correspondent.

... We thus formed a pretty large body of prisoners and attracted considerable attention as we were marched through the streets of Petrograd to the fortress on the opposite side of the Neva.

We were altogether 20 men in a vaulted lime-washed cell about 20ft. long by 11ft. broad and 12ft. in height with hard cemented flooring. In one corner near the door was a modern latrine, also a small sink with a tap of running water, one bare iron bedstead fixed to the floor, and a small shelf fastened to the wall close to the bedstead and serving as a table. At one end of the cell was the door with a small square peep-hole, which was sometimes shut up, and at the opposite end, very high up, an iron-barred double window looking out against the high wall of one of the fortress ramparts. Two panes of this window were left open for ventilation. We had to stand on each other's backs to reach up to it. From 7 in the evening until midnight the cell was lighted by an electric lamp and reflector in the wall close to the bedstead. There were from 75 to 80 of these cells along our corridor, all of the same size and type.

The solitary iron bedstead was occupied by a very interesting man together with his son. He had been for 20 years the personal and confidential valet of the Emperor. He corrected many false impressions and untruths about Nicholas II, but in general was very cautious and reticent concerning the Tsar's private life.

The prison diet was a mockery of feeding, and without assistance from outside we should have been half-starved, like so many of the Russian prisoners. It consisted of hot water with a very few small bits of white cabbage leaf and tiny, stinking, fishlike sticklebacks put into it to make what they called soup. This was served out only once a day at any hour, sometimes late at night, with great irregularity, together or without a couple of ounces of nasty black bread for each prisoner. On some days neither soup nor bread was provided.

A "BLACK HOLE"

As we complained of the want of exercise and our gaolers concluded that we had no intention of escaping, they sometimes let one or two of us out to help in the preparation of the so-called soup and to assist a woman cook in doing it out to the prisoners. Lieutenant Bucknell was one day on duty for this work and had to take a bowl of soup into cell No. 49, the peep-hole of which was closed. When the turnkey unlocked the door the inmates of the cell were quite obscured by a thick vapour combined probably with tobacco smoke. Presently several human figures crawled out of this mist towards Bucknell and begged and prayed him to have the door left open for a while, as they were nearly suffocated. ... There were 12 men in that cell; one of them was a general and ex-commander of an army corps and another a school director.



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
October 30. The Queen this morning opened the new Headquarters of the Partnership for World Mission at 157, Waterloo Road, London SE1.

Having been received by the Mayor of Lambeth (Councillor Brian Hodge) and the Bishop of Coventry and Chairman of the Partnership for World Mission (the Right Reverend Simon Barrington-Ward), Her Majesty attended a Service of Dedication.

The Service was conducted by the Archbishop of Canterbury. The Queen subsequently toured the Headquarters and unveiled a commemorative plaque.

Mrs John Dugdale, Mrs Robert de Pass, Mr Robert Fellowes and Lieutenant-Commander Timothy Laurence, RN were in attendance.

The Duke of Edinburgh this evening attended a Banquet at Windsor Guildhall to celebrate the Tercentenary of its Foundation.

His Royal Highness was received by Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for the County of Berkshire (Colonel the Hon Gordon Palmer) and the Mayor of the Royal Borough of Windsor and Maidenhead (Councillor W. Cooley).

Major Rowan Jackson, RM was in attendance.

The Duke of York this afternoon visited Dell Quay Marine, Poole.

His Royal Highness was received by Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for Dorset (the Lord Digby) and the Chairman of Dell Quay Marine (Mr Arthur Moseley).

The Duke of York later visited Horstmann Aish Limited, Poole and was received by the Group Chief Executive (Mr Barrie Marson).

Lieutenant-Colonel Sean O'Dwyer was in attendance.

The Princess Royal this morning opened the new Leisure Centre built by Kingswood Borough Council in Church Road, Kingswood, Bristol.

Her Royal Highness was received by Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for Avon (Sir John Willis Bt) and the Mayor of Kingswood Borough Council (Councillor D. Upjohn).

The Princess Royal later opened the new Conference and Sports Facilities at the Warwickshire College of Agriculture, Moreton Hall, Moreton Morrell, Warwick.

Her Royal Highness was received by Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for Warwickshire (Mr Charles Smith-Ryland) and the Principal of the College (Mr R.H.G. Suggitt).

The Princess Royal subsequently attended a Gala Equestrian Evening at the British Equestrian Centre, Stoneleigh.

Mrs Malcolm Wallace was in attendance.

By command of The Queen, the Lord Beaverbrook (Lord in Waiting) was present at Heathrow Airport, London, today afternoon upon the departure of the Governor-General of Belize and bade farewell to Her Excellency on behalf of Her Majesty.

KENSINGTON PALACE

October 31: Princess Alice, Duchess of Gloucester, Patron, Queen Margaret College, today conferred the College's first Honorary Doctorate at the Graduation Ceremony at the Assembly Hall, The Mount, Edinburgh.

Her Royal Highness, as Joint Patroness, later visited the Royal Edinburgh Repertory and Self Aid Society at 23a Castle Street, Edinburgh.

Princess Alice, Duchess of Gloucester, attended by Dame Jean Maxwell-Scott, travelled in aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

Sir Denis Hamilton regrets he was unable to attend the service of thanksgiving for the life of Sir William Haley held on Thursday.

A memorial service for Lieutenant-Colonel P.H. Huth will be held at St George's, Hanover Square, at 3 pm on Wednesday, November 4.

Anniversaries

TODAY:
BIRTHS: John Evelyn, diarist, Wotton, Surrey, 1622; Jan Vermeer, painter, Delft, 1632; John Keats, London, 1795; Sir Joseph Swan, chemist and physicist, Sunderland, 1828; Chang Kai-Shek, head of the national government in China 1928-49, Chekiang province, 1887.

DEATHS: William Parsons, 3rd Earl of Rosse, astronomer, Mountsboro, Co. Cork, 1867; Marie Bashkirtseff, painter, Paris, 1884; Harry Houdini, escapologist and conjuror, Detroit, 1926; Max Reinhardt, stage and film director, New York City, 1943; Augustus John, Fordingbridge, Hants, 1961.

TOMORROW:
BIRTHS: Benvenuto Cellini, sculptor and goldsmith, Florence, 1500; Antonio Canova, sculptor, Possagno, Italy, 1757; Spencer Perceval, prime minister 1809-1812, London, 1762; DEATHS: Alfred Mynn, cricketer, London, 1861; Theodor Mommsen, historian, Charlottenburg, Germany, 1903; Ezra Pound, Venice, 1972.

Personal announcements, church news, science and latest wills, page 36

Henry Chadwick and Edward Yarnold

Indulgences on the fringe

The Anglican-Roman Catholic International Commission's agreed statement on *Salvation in the Church* has been criticised for its failure to deal with the subject of "indulgences". The issue is explored by two members of the Commission, one Anglican and one Catholic: Dr Henry Chadwick, of Peterhouse, Cambridge, and Father Edward Yarnold SJ, of Campion Hall, Oxford.

Four hundred and seventy years ago a Dominican friar selling "indulgences" to raise funds for the new St Peter's provoked a learned Augustinian professor at a minor German university.

The outraged Dr Luther circulated to friends and to his bishop 95 propositions, remarkable for the middle they attest regarding the nature of an "indulgence" and for their courteous submissiveness to church and especially papal authority.

If they were ever affixed to Wittenberg church door for public discussion (a story ill-attested), it was never done with an anti-papal hammer. The theses became public as friends leaked them, and a cardinal's imprudent defence transferred the attack from an abuse to a hierarchy appearing to defend it.

A landslide followed, pushing the original issue, the abuse of indulgences, to the periphery, where it has remained. In 1987, despite the publication by the Vatican last year of a revised Latin handbook of indulgence, they play a marginal part in Catholic church life (not only in Britain); the question is not high on the ecumenical agenda.

What is an "indulgence"? How did it become a problem? Since St Paul wrote to Corinth, discipline and the reconciliation of the lapsed have been a delicate area.

To the early Church restoration required contrition, supported by the intercession of the people of God. In scandalous cases such as murder, apostasy, or adultery (since sin damages others beside the doer), some visible sign was needed to assure the interceding people of God that regret was genuine and producing "fruit worthy of repentance".

Synods formulated a code of practice

to ensure fairness between neighbouring dioceses, allocating varying periods of time for the discipline of different offences. The astonishing austerity of the system appeared inhuman if there were no relaxations, especially for the dying who could not complete their voluntarily accepted purgation in this life.

Gradually public acknowledgment of scandalous offences and judicial restoration yielded to the more therapeutic and discreet private confession, counselling, and absolution.

In time a full absolving of guilt by God's infinite mercy in Christ came to be declared before the penitent person had completed acts of reparation for injury to the community. And could not the community prudently concede relaxations of rigour in the discipline which it imposed and was freely accepted? That seemed self-evident.

At two points the pastoral problems began to look nasty. The first was when a commutation of discipline to generous aims for the destitute, or for aced church building, gave the impression that one could buy oneself out of trouble.

It was not new when the Reformers urged that indulgences should not be sold or turned into fines. About 1139 Peter Abelard's *Ethics* censured commutations of pious penitential acts for cash, even for very good causes; high authorities agreed with him in seeing danger.

What counts before God is the inward disposition of the heart. The recipient of a merciful relaxation must not be deceived. Chaucer's Pardoner is no sympathetic character; the poet saw him as a fraud.

The second neuralgic point was the transference of the relaxation to the next life. It was non-controversial (because of the scriptural texts) that Christ entrusted his Church with authority to "loose" — to declare the infinite merits of the Lord and the holiness he gives to his saints. No greater treasury could be conceived.

But it was another matter to affirm that by an act of relaxation on earth the Church can reduce the depth or extent

of purification that the faithful departed may need to be fit for God's holy presence.

Difficulty would not arise if an "indulgence" referred only to penalties imposed by the Church. Part of the muddle came from the ambiguity of the term: it sounded as if it was making remission of past sins easier or even the commission of future sins less serious, when in reality the opposite was the case.

As Pope Paul VI explained in 1967, an "indulgence" is not remission of sin's guilt. In the case of the departed, it is an act of intercession, an expression of the Communion of Saints.

Paul VI also declared that a scale of years or days should no longer be attached to indulgences; but in any event the scale never indicated the length of time by which one's stay in purgatory after death would be shortened, but rather the number of days of penitential practice in this lifetime which particular acts of piety were to replace.

Luther wrote that he had composed his 95 theses in the hope of discovering what an indulgence was. His words find an unexpected echo in Karl's Rahner's admission four centuries later that a satisfactory theology of indulgences remains to be written.

But when the fog of misunderstandings and abuses has been dispelled, there may still remain a much deeper question about the place of ethical demand upon baptized believers. Relaxations of discipline will not sound sensible to churches that exercise relatively little discipline, or that seem concerned less to absolve sin than to ally frustration.

Ecumenists know that the truth sometimes has to be sought behind old formulations.

At the same time there is no controversy about the nub of the matter, that conversion has contrition at its heart and acts of practical righteousness as its fruit and sign; moreover, that the Church has a responsibility somehow both to affirm moral standards and to ensure that its rules do not seem rigorous to the point of inhumanity.

A lifetime of cricket on sale

By Andrew Longmore

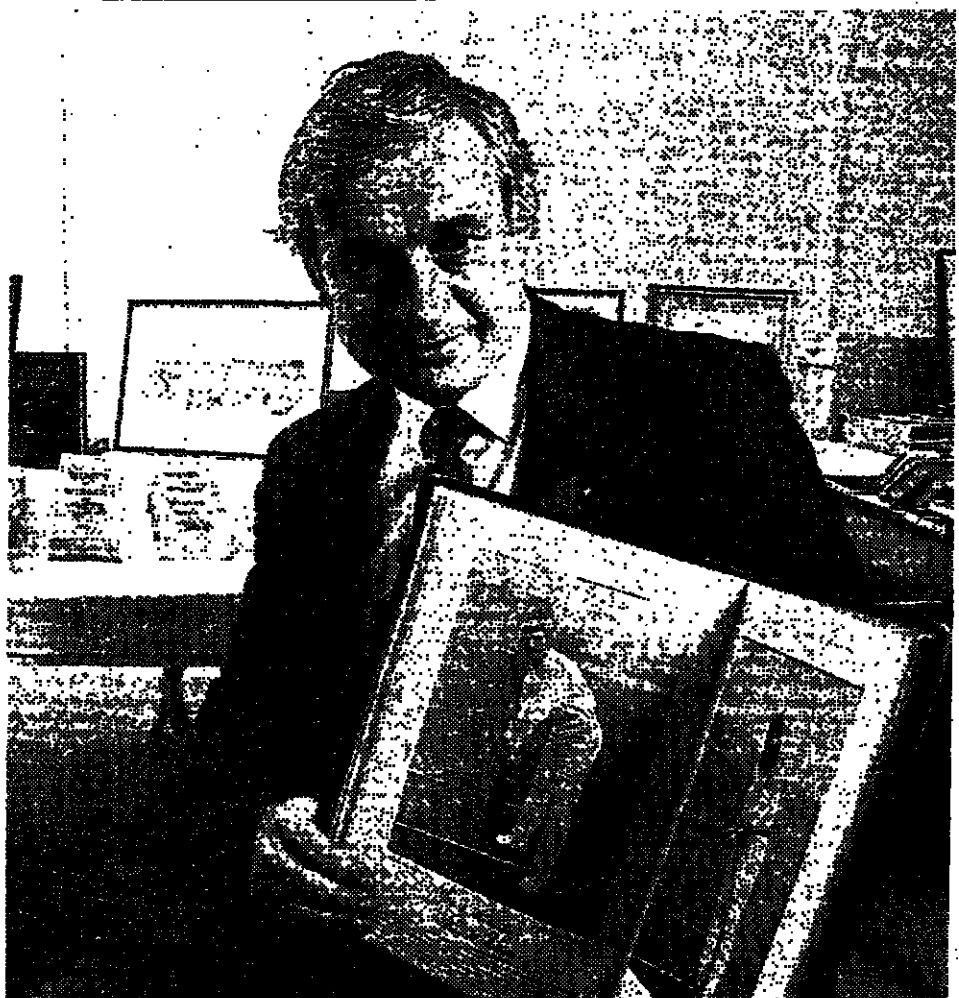
A collection of more than 100 cricket books, prints, scorecards and other cricket memorabilia will go to auction today in the small town of Pershore in Worcestershire.

It will be neither the largest nor the richest cricket sale of the year, but it is probably the most personal, representing the lifelong passion of Leslie Pace in the game of cricket.

Mr Pace, who died last year, was a member of both Warwickshire and Worcestershire and for a long time was secretary of Market Drayton CCC, but his love for cricket is best reflected in his collection.

Rarer items include the Wisdens for the war years, 1939-45, and first editions of C.W. Alcock's *Famous Cricketers and Cricket Grounds*, published in 1895, and Richard Daff's *71 not out*. Of the 130 books up for sale, in various lots, about 100 are first editions.

But, among the other items, are scorecards from famous matches, newspaper cuttings and two Staffordshire china figures of cricketers.



Richard Williams with CW Alcock's book, *Famous Cricketers and Cricket Grounds*, which is among cricket memorabilia he is auctioning today (Photograph: Julian Herbert)

Forthcoming marriages

Mr R.M. Barthorp and Miss A.G. Patience
The engagement is announced between Robin Michael, youngest son of Mr and Mrs Michael Barthorp, of St Owen, Jersey, Channel Islands, and Arlene Ghail, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs Donald Patience, of Bardsen, Glasgow.

Dr N.C.C. Bathurst and Dr D.M. Mitchell
The engagement is announced between Nicholas Charles George, elder son of Mr and Mrs Philip Bathurst, of Box, Stroud, Gloucestershire, and Deborah Mary, daughter of Dr and Mrs John Mitchell, of Bolton, Lancashire.

Mr C.S. Burns and Miss M.C. O'Taney
The engagement is announced between Christopher, youngest son of the late Michael Burns, and of Mrs Burns, of Worthing, West Sussex, and Margaret, youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs Gordon O'Taney, of Woking, Surrey.

Mr D.C.H. Cartwright and Miss S.R.S. Frowman
The engagement is announced between David Crispian Himley, only son of Mr and Mrs Himley Cartwright, of Henley-on-Thames, Oxfordshire, and Sonia Rosemary Susan, only daughter of Mr and Mrs Kenneth Frowman, of Hurlingham, London.

Mr L.M. Falco and Miss F.J. Coveley
The engagement is announced between Louis, son of Mr and Mrs E.M. Falco, of Ongar, Essex, and Fiona, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs R.F. Coveley, of Billerica, Essex.

Mr H.J. Gladman and Miss N.S. Kingsley
The engagement is announced between Hugh John, eldest son of Mr and Mrs Roy Gladman, of Kingswood, Surrey, and Nicholas Sophia, elder daughter of Mrs Enid Kingsley, of Highbury, Cambridge, and Mr David Kingsley, of Islington, London.

Mr M.J. Robson and Miss K.F. Stewart
The engagement is announced between Neil, youngest son of Mr and Mrs P.W. Robson, of Sawbridgeworth, and Kate, only daughter of Mr and Mrs H.C.J. Stewart, of Huddersfield.

Mr H.D. Kerr and Miss J.J. Martin
The engagement is announced between Hamish, youngest son of the late Mr G.D. Kerr, and of Mrs W.H. Kerr, of Poole, Dorset, and Janet, youngest daughter of Mr H. Martin and Mrs N. Martin, of Brierley Hill, West Midlands.

Mr T.J. Kirkup and Miss H.A. Steane
The engagement is announced between Thomas, younger son of Mr and Mrs Norman Kirkup, of Ilkley, West Yorkshire, and Heather, daughter of Mr and Mrs Douglas Steane, of Christchurch, New Zealand.

Mr A.G.R. Lickiss and Miss J.K. Greenman
The engagement is announced between Adrian Gillian, eldest son of Mr and Mrs A.J. Lickiss, of Tulsey Wood, Broadstone, Dorset, and Janet Katherine, only daughter of Mr C.J. Greenman, and of Mrs Mary Greenman, of Merriwton Farm, Hurn, Christchurch, Dorset.

Mr J. Lowther and Miss K.H. Wallace
The engagement is announced between James, son of the late Captain and Mrs George Lowther, of Hordenby, Northampton, and Karen, daughter of Mr and Mrs James Wallace, of Boston, Massachusetts.

Mr S.D.C. Riley-Smith and Miss F.J. Farnsworth
The engagement is announced between Sebastian, son of the late Mr Douglas Riley-Smith, and of Mrs Douglas Riley-Smith, of Brevin, Loxwood, West Sussex, and Joanna, daughter of Mr and Mrs Jonathan Farnsworth, of The Old Rectory, Achurch, Oundle, Northamptonshire.

Mr M.A. Stevens and Miss D.R. De La Fuente
The engagement is announced between Mark, son of Mr and Mrs Frank Stevens, of Hove, Sussex, and Damaris, daughter of Mr and Mrs Edouard De La Fuente, of Geneva, Switzerland.

Mr N.L. Thomas and Miss F.M. Whitcher
The engagement is announced between Neil, youngest son of Mr and Mrs Jack Thomas, of Somerset, and Fiona, only daughter of Mr and Mrs Peter Whitcher, of Brookwood, Surrey.

The Rev M. Tyler and the Rev F.E. Foster
The engagement is announced between Michael, son of Mrs Phyllis Tyler, of Dersingham, Norfolk, and the late Mr Thomas Tyler, and Frances, daughter of Mr and Mrs Mark Foster, of Bannington, Norfolk.

Mr S.R.A. Aboud and Miss E.L. Smith-Bosquet
The engagement is announced between Simon, only son of Mr and Mrs A.S. Aboud, of Meols, Wirral, and Emma, daughter of Mr G.A.J. Smith-Bosquet, of Bury St Edmunds, and Mrs A.M. Farrar, of Bath.

Mr C.M. Brown and Miss R.J. Whittaker
The engagement is announced between Colin, son of Mr and Mrs Ken Brown, of Newcastle under Lyme, Staffordshire, and Jane, daughter of Mr and Mrs Robert Charnock Whittaker, of Blackpool, Lancashire.

Mr M.J. Donch and Miss C.E. Harris
The engagement is announced between Michael, third son of Mr and Mrs Thomas Douch, of Sherborne, Dorset, and Clare, only daughter of Mr and Mrs Philip Harris, of Tintinhull, Somerset.

Mr A.G.P. Dudgeon and Miss J.A. Turnbull
The engagement is announced between Angus, only son of Mr William Dudgeon, of Takeley, Essex, and the late Mrs Penelope Dudgeon, and Juliet, second daughter of Mr and Mrs George Turnbull, of Silverdale, Lancashire.

Mr S.P. Tanner and Miss T.M. Allen
The engagement is announced between Stephen, only son of Mr and Mrs Michael Tanner, of Pinner, Middlesex, and Terrie, elder daughter of the late Mr Francis Allen and of Mrs Joan Allen, of Christchurch, New Zealand.

Dr G.R. Tibbs and Miss H.E. Shenton
The marriage took place in London, on October 30, 1987, between Dr Gareth Tibbs, of Orington, Kent, and Miss Helen Shenton, of Barlaston, Staffordshire.

OBITUARY

CANON CHARLES SMYTH

Great preacher and defender of the Anglican tradition

Canon Charles Smyth, who died on October 29, aged 84, had a widely acknowledged reputation as one of the most distinguished preachers in the Anglican communion, as an ecclesiastical historian of considerable erudition and as a writer of outstanding force and originality. He also achieved a high reputation in Cambridge as a teacher of general history and more especially of the history of political ideas.

Charles Hugh Egerton Smyth was born in Nimpo, China, on March 31, 1903, his father being a medical missionary of the Church of Ireland.

He was educated at Repton and Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, where he gained first in both parts of the Historical Tripos. He won the Thirlwall Medal and the Gladstone Prize, and in 1925 entered on the first of his two periods as a Fellow of Corpus.

He was now regarded as possibly the most promising and brilliant of the younger members of a high table which at this time was exceptionally distinguished. Charles Smyth was the *enfant terrible* of the company, noted for his incisive and epigrammatic conversation and for the vigour of his Tory radical opinions. He aroused both admiration and hostility by his astute and originality of the *Cambridge Review* in 1925.

From 1926 to 1927 he taught history at Harvard and it was here that his decision to become a priest began to take shape. Those of his friends who remembered his active social life as an undergraduate at Cambridge and the zeal with which he threw himself into political controversy were astonished by this resolution.

On his return to England, he went to Bath and Wells Theological College and was ordained deacon in 1929 and priest in 1930.

It was not until 1933 that he took up his first curacy, the years immediately after his ordination being occupied by academic work in Cambridge, where he became a university lecturer in history.

From 1933 to 1934 he was curate of St Clement's, Barnsbury, Islington; he went, still as curate, to St Saviour's, Upper Chelsea, from 1934 to 1936 and then returned to Cambridge as curate of St Giles'. In 1937 he was again elected into a Fellowship of Corpus and was appointed dean of chapel.

He was always a victim of delicate health and of a highly tuned nervous system, and his years of service in two London slum parishes imposed a heavy strain. As Fellow and Dean of Corpus, he seemed once again to be in his natural element.

During the war a heavy burden of teaching fell upon him in addition to his chapel duties; he once again became a university lecturer, delivering a classic course, never published, on the history of political thought, and he also again became editor, from

1940 to 1941, of the *Cambridge Review*.

It was commonly expected that a chair in ecclesiastical history would be his reward, but when this hope was not realized in Cambridge, a fact widely attributed to the controversial character of many of his writings and utterances, no surprise was felt at his appointment in 1946 to the rectory of St Margaret's, Westminster and to the canonry of Westminster Abbey.

A liberal Catholic in theology, he was in respect of religious practice a firm devotee of the Prayer Book. His imagination warmed to the Church of Archbishop Laud and it afforded him particular delight to preach a sermon on the virtues of Charles I in the parish church of the House of Commons on the third centenary of the King's execution.

His scholarly writing, however, was largely preoccupied with the history of the Victorian evangelicals into whose spiritual dilemmas he showed an extraordinarily vivid and sympathetic insight.

Above all, he was a brilliant preacher. His carefully constructed sermons, enlivened by academic wit but marked by evident strength of feeling, brought wide fame to the pulpit of St Margaret's.

After 10 years he was obliged by ill-health to resign and to return to Cambridge as a private scholar, where he undertook and published in 1959 the official biography of Archbishop Garbett.

Smyth's other publications included *Crummer and the Reformation under Edward VI*, published in 1926; *The Art of Preaching (1747-1939)*, published in 1940; and *Simon and Church Order*, delivered as the Birkbeck Lectures at Trinity College, Cambridge, during 1937 and 1938.

He will be remembered chiefly, however, for the articles, sermons and essays which attempted a judgment of contemporary cultural and political trends from a Christian standpoint. His early romantic radicalism gave way to a mature and balanced view of the relationship between religion and politics.

He vigorously denounced those who claimed religious sanction for calculations of social and political utility and felt it his business to correct characteristic heresies of the day.

His influence on the young, as a teacher and a priest, was profound; but a shy disposition, lack of zeal for administration and an irrepressible tendency to controversial (even over trivial matters) were all impediments to ecclesiastical promotion. His talents were such as inspired fear as well as admiration and to this must be attributed the fact that his Church never found for him a forum from which he might fill the role held by Dean Inge.

He is survived by his wife Violet, daughter of Canon Alexander Copland, of Forfar; there were no children of the marriage.

WOODY HERMAN

Woody Herman, who died in Los Angeles on October 28, aged 74, was one of the last of the outstanding big-band jazz leaders.

Herman always knew how he wanted his bands to sound: fast, loud, exciting, with the accent on blistering ensemble work from the brass.

Sadly, financial exigencies caused by the mismanagement of his affairs kept him on the club and concert circuit long after his health had begun to deteriorate.

Woodrow Charles Herman was born in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, on May 16, 1913. As a boy he was a stage dancer, singer and saxophonist. At 17, he began touring with bands, and when the group led by Isham Jones broke up in 1936, Herman took over its leading players for his first band.

It achieved a million-selling record with the fast blues "Woodchoppers Ball" in 1939.

In the 1940s Herman modernized its sound by using arrangements in the style of Duke Ellington and Jimmy Lunceford, and a succession of

Herman bands came to be known as "Herd".

Especially well-received was the "Second Herd" (1947-49) which was also called the "Four Brothers" band, after a tune of that name which created the band's identifying sound.

Compositions like "Caldonia" and "Apple Honey" ensured Herman's reputation, and the attention of a wider audience was aroused when Stravinsky composed "Ebony Concerto" for Herman's musicians.

Herman made his first European tour in 1954, and once came back. During the 1960s he regularly visited Britain.

He never got into a rut. From the 1960s he usually included elements of rock music in his scores, and kept the band sounding fresh with regular infusions of young blood.

Herman was himself a considerable soloist. His clarinet playing was spiky and sharp in tone. On alto saxophone he produced, in contrast, a silky and mellifluous sound.

BRIGADIER LORD NAPIER OF MAGDALA

Brigadier Lord Napier of Magdala, OBE, lost his life in a car accident near Shap, in Cumbria on October 29. He was 83.

A distinguished Sapper, he saw service on the North-West frontier and during the Second World War.

Robert John Napier was born on June 16, 1904, the only son of the 4th Baron, and educated Wellington. He was commissioned in the Royal Engineers and participated in operations in Waziristan in the campaign of 1936-37.

He was mentioned in despatches for his work as an engineer in difficult country against the indomitable Waziri tribesmen.

His talents were again in demand during the Second World War. He took part in

the invasion of Sicily, and was appointed OBE.

He was then appointed to help with preparations for the invasion of North-West Europe. One of the main Allied preoccupations was the maintenance of a fuel supply to the beachhead and this problem was solved by the ingenious Pipe Line Under the Ocean (Pluto).

For his contribution to the invasion of Pluto, Lord Napier was given an award of £500 by the Royal Commission on Awards to Inventors in 1950.

He succeeded his father as 5th Baron in 1948.

In the postwar period he rose to become Brigadier, Chief Engineer, HQ Scottish Command.

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OCTOBER 31—NOVEMBER 6

SATURDAY

A WEEKLY GUIDE TO LEISURE
ENTERTAINMENT AND THE ARTS

Count to four — and you will be flying

**Lord Balfour of
Inchrye, who will be
90 tomorrow, is one
of the last surviving
fighter pilots of the
Royal Flying Corps,
founded 75 years
ago. Here he looks
back on those early
dare-devil days**

We were known to our instructors as "Huns", for the simple reason that we were far better at killing our pilots than the Germans. I had tried to join the RFC in 1914, at the age of 17½, but already the limited training facilities were jammed up. It was possible, though, to jump the queue by acquiring a Royal Aero Club pilot's certificate at one's own expense, to be reimbursed later. On three weeks' leave from the 60th Rifles, I joined the Ruffly Beaumont civil flying school at Hendon Aerodrome.

At first I had to taxi an old Gnome biplane back and forth across the ground. Then one morning my instructor, an Italian named Virgilio, came up and said: "Now you fly." He put me in the back pilot's seat of the machine and there I was, all alone, with no instruments, just the control column, a rudder bar and a switch.

I think I knew very little more about flying than I did. His instructions were simple: "Get full power from the engine and, as the machine starts running across the ground, count four very slowly and pull the control back and you will find yourself in the air." I did as I was told and found myself about 40ft up, how I managed to stagger round the aerodrome and land safely I shall never know.

Having qualified, I was sent by the RFC to advanced training on newer, faster machines: those dangerously beautiful single-seaters, the scouts. We treated them with awe: their reputation was that you handled them with care or you broke your neck. Here I met Bob

● Lord Balfour of Inchrye is the senior Privy Counsellor. After winning the Military Cross and bar in the First World War, Harold Harington Balfour served with the RAF from 1918 to 1923. Elected Conservative MP for the Isle of Thanet in 1924, he served during the Second World War as Under-Secretary of State for Air. His flying career, which began with the 50hp Caudron biplane in 1915 and included experience of the Spitfire, Hurricane and Mosquito, ended — as did his term in the House of Commons — in 1945.



Those daring young men and their fighting machines: the young Harold Balfour, who took leave from his regiment to learn to fly, pictured with a 50hp Caudron biplane — and today at home, one day short of 90

Smith-Barry, whose methods were to revolutionize pilot tuition later in the war, and remain today the foundation of much elementary flying instruction.

With 50 hours to my credit and a pilot's wings proudly on my chest, I ceased to be a "Hun". Alas, pride was followed by a fall. Walking on the apron I saw a Highland Regiment lieutenant looking enviously at one of the Grahame-White Moranes. Rather condescendingly, I asked if he wanted to go up for a trip. I had never tried taking a passenger in a Morane, which was basically a single-seater, so I put him behind me on our shared seat.

We started our take-off. Directly I got the Morane opened up, I knew that I had bitten off more than I could chew. Two up was a very different proposition from flying solo. I had sufficient sense not to try to turn and slowly slithered the Morane back to the aerodrome.

When we got above the sheds, a few hundred feet up, I cut the engine, pushed the nose down hard and knew that if I flattened out too soon we would be helpless against the Morane's vicious habit of dropping a wing when the speed fell below a certain point.

There was no question of an ordinary landing, flattening out late and floating down the last few feet. At what I felt was the crucial moment, I pulled the stick about. Unfortunately, it was about three feet too high. The right wing dropped, the nose went down, and we did a half-loop on to the ground, finishing upside down, both of us hanging in our straps with petrol pouring over us. Fortunately, there was no fire.

After two or three months at Gosport, I was sent to France with No 60 Squadron, preparing for the coming Battle of the Somme as part of a flight equipped with single-seater Morane Bullet mono-planes. Devilish little machines, ready to turn round and bite you at any moment, they were armed with one Lewis gun firing straight ahead through the propeller, which was fitted with a piece of metal to deflect bullets that would otherwise have smashed it.

We spent several weeks at a base near St Omer, where we took delivery of four new aircraft. Flying hard and often, we tried to improve our piloting without any German interference before being moved down to join the great concourse of aircraft assembling for the coming battle.

This was the time of the "Fokker scourge". Our Moranes were in every way inferior to the German machines, which were not only faster, both in the climb and in level speed, but had the advantage of machine-guns synchronized to fire through the propeller. On our first offensive

patrol, our CO, Ferdy Waldron, was shot up and killed by a Fokker which escaped both Bob Smith-Barry, now my flight commander, and myself. Things improved in the autumn, when the French Nieuport took over as the leading fighter.

My part in the Battle of the Somme was short-lived. One lovely summer afternoon I attempted to adjust my deck-chair, which was of the collapsing type and came down on my hand, badly squashing two fingers. I returned to the home establishment, spending some time as a test pilot at the Central Flying School,

Upavon, experiencing a wonderful variety of aircraft (including a very experimental quadroplane, which I am glad to say was never reproduced), before being transferred to an instructional squadron under Major Gordon Bell, a leading pre-war civil pilot whose fame was widely known — as was his sense of humour.

Bell had two little white terrier dogs which he loved dearly. One morning, as he walked towards the hanger, all the "Huns" rose to their feet, saluted and returned his "Good morning". Bell, who had one eye closed and the bottom half of his nose rather badly fixed,

stopped, looked at his pupils in surprise, and said in his exaggerated stammer: "G... g... good m... m... morning, gentlemen, b... b... but I w... w... wasn't s... s... saying g... g... good m... m... morning to you. I was s... s... saying g... g... good m... m... morning to the dogs. B... b... but g... g... good m... m... morning to you all the s... s... same."

Then, turning his attention to one of the pupils, he said: "Tommy S... S... Sopwith says the w... w... wings come off at 140 m... m... miles an hour. G... g... get in and let's see." The poor pupil went white, but returned unharmed.

Bell had something of a sixth sense for forecasting accidents. One morning at Gosport, he wrinkled his flattened nose and said: "I smell blood." Before noon that day, we had killed one instructor and two pupils.

I returned to France with 43 Squadron in January 1917, flying two-seater Sopwiths, with an air-gunner/observer in a circular turret behind the pilot. Although lovely to fly, with beautiful handling, these Sopwiths had an unfortunate habit of shedding their wings if handled roughly — not a characteristic that endeared them to pilots. We were labelled "aircraft for offensive patrol", but as soon as we met the German fighters, with their superior performance and armament, our role became purely defensive, simply a concentrated effort to prevent ourselves being slaughtered one by one. In a single month our squadron of 32 pilots and observers suffered 35 casualties.

Many of those casualties were mere beginners. When the enemy dived on our formation of, say, half a dozen machines, I used to lead my flight round and round in a circle, like a lot of dogs chasing each other's tail, with the rear gunners concentrating their fire on the enemy as we tried gradually to work the circle towards the safety of our lines.

Our criticisms of these Sopwiths were not popular in official circles, and, during what became known as "Bloody April", Lord Trenchard, then Commandant of the

RFC, arrived to tell us that we had to accept what we were given. "Any more grousing," he warned, "and the squadron will be sent home." We took his words to heart, and not many weeks later he sent a message telling us we were doing well.

While I was out on patrol during the Battle of Vimy Ridge, ground gunfire hit my engine. Carelessly, I had drifted too far over the enemy lines. There was a clank and the engine stopped. Lacking the height to glide back to our trenches, I crashed into a shell-hole in no man's land. I was unharmed, apart from one or two cuts, but my observer was thrown out onto his head. Sadly, he never completely recovered. We were rescued by Canadians, who left the trenches to look after us.

I was out of action for several weeks, but when I returned it was to find the squadron equipped with a very different machine: the Sopwith Camel, a two-gun fighter and such a lovely and manoeuvrable little aeroplane that only bad luck could get its pilot shot down. The whole of the RFC had been re-equipped with new types: SE5s, Bristol Fighters, DH4 long-range bombers — and we could truly claim that Britain had mastery of the air. The tactics had changed, too: the day of the duel between two fighters had passed, replaced by engagements between massive formations of aircraft — perhaps 50, even 100 on each side, with individuals unrecognizable and the danger of collision pretty well as great as the peril from bullets. But we were in good heart, ready for the spring battles.

THE FIVE DEADLY ACES



Albert Ball: wanted to be alone

James McCudden: clever but cautious

Mick Mannock: crazy but loved

Billy Bishop: a symbol of youth

Billy Barker: a flying display

Duels in the air were widely reported in the Press. Once the name of a pilot who had brought down perhaps half a dozen enemy planes became known, his public support grew. He became something of a superhero and wherever he might go he would be recognized. I knew five of our 1917/1918 VCs. They had little in common, beyond being deadly shots.

Albert Ball, the son of a Lord Mayor of Nottingham, was about 18 or 19 years old when I served with him in 43 Squadron. A lone character, not mixing easily in the mess, all he asked after returning from a patrol was to be alone with his violin or to tend the little garden he had made outside his hut.

James McCudden, the son of a non-commissioned officer in the Royal Air Corps. He combined

great courage, a clever brain that could calculate what the enemy was about to do, and a reasonable caution. Sitting in the old RFC Club at 13 Bruton Street one day, he told me: "Remember — he who fights and runs away lives to fight another day."

Mick Mannock, a crazy but much loved Irishman awarded the VC after being shot down in flames while leading his squadron, gloried in boasting how much he disliked the English, but would admit to disliking the Germans even more.

There were two Canadians. I taught Billy Bishop to fly in 1916; he returned home as a symbol of Canadian youth after a famous solo raid on a German airfield. Too old to fly in the Second World War, he did important public relations work on behalf of the RCAF and died peacefully, "just a little thirsty".

I remember his compatriot Billy Barker for an incident while we were at Gosport, where each flight commander had a Sopwith Pup for his own use. Bob Smith-Barry, the station CO, had gone to London for the day. He was walking down Piccadilly when he heard the roar of a low-flying aircraft.

To his horror, he recognized from its markings that this was one of Gosport's Pups. It was just about roof-high when it started a wonderful exhibition of aerobatics. When Smith-Barry returned to the station, the inquest started. It was my aeroplane, which I had loaned to Barker, who was due to leave for France the next day. There was nothing to be done but for Smith-Barry to congratulate him on a wonderful flying exhibition and wish him luck. Alas, Barker was killed in Canada around the time of the Armistice.

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Edited by Shona Crawford Poole

TRAVEL 2

The untamed Hong Kong

There are things which everyone has to do in Hong Kong. Taking the mountain tramway to the Peak is one of them. Boarding the Star Ferry to swim across the murky waters of the badly named "Fragrant Harbour" is another. Even more fascinating is to take the 60 cent ride on top of a swaying tram right through the heart of the Hong Kong island commercial centre, from Causeway Bay to Kennedy Town. And there is the bargain hunting and the eating, or "shopping and chopping" as the expatriate community terms it.

But a few days in Hong Kong soon explains why the Chinese aesthetic is based on the balance of opposing qualities, the yin and the yang. After the yin of the city with its frantic buying, selling, gossip and laughter, I needed some of the yin of country solitude. The island of Lantau seemed promising. It is twice the size of Hong Kong island, with a population of only 16,000 (compared with Hong Kong island's million). Besides, it possesses something which seems almost inconceivable where two or more Chinese are gathered together, a Trappist Monastery dedicated to contemplation and silence.

So began my journey to the finest glass of milk I ever tasted. On the waterfront beyond the Star Ferry pier is the Outlying Districts Services Pier. Water transport is one of Hong Kong's bargains. For just over 50p you can travel by ferry to the quiet world of the islands. The remoter parts are served by small, creaking motorized sampans called *kai dos*.

What many visitors never realize is that there are 235 islands scattered round this colony which we are handing back to the Chinese in 10 years. Many of them are uninhabited. But at least three, Cheung Chau, Lamma and Lantau, are on a regular scheduled route run by the Hong Kong and Yauamut Ferry Company, whose boats can be recognized by the letters HYF on their funnels.

Before investigating the islands it is worthwhile visiting the Government Publications Centre on the ground floor of the Hong Kong Central Post Office. It sells large scale maps, with marked footpaths, covering the whole colony. It also sells a first class guide, called *Twelve Hong Kong Walks*, which offers a different route for each month of the year. It also has advice on walking in Hong Kong, recommending an umbrella against sun and rain and "a small haversack to carry something to drink". I, foolishly, had neither map nor book before I set out. As a result my



Neon city... the lights of Hong Kong turn night into a dazzling show

TRAVEL NOTES

Cathay Pacific (01-930 8031) flies daily to Hong Kong. First class return £2,672. Apex from £271 return (low season). The Mandarin Hotel, 5 Connaught Road, Central. GPO Box 2623, Hong Kong (5 22011). UK 01-734 6671. Prices from £120 a night per double room. The Hong Kong Tourist Association, 125 Pall Mall SW1 (01-930 4775) publishes an invaluable guide. The

Hong Kong Outlying Islands leaflet gives information and advice about visiting the three main islands. The association also issues bus and ferry timetables. When in Hong Kong call to 3-722555 will reach their visitors information service. Twelve Hong Kong Walks (Derek Kamp, Oxford University Press, Warwick House, Hong Kong, HK\$55).

Discovering the isles of yin and yang, Pearson Phillips almost dies of thirst, and then visits the boat town served by cordless telephones

expedition nearly ended in disaster.

Lantau has an official country park and a Buddhist monastery which serves vegetarian Chinese food to tourists. But I spurned the buses waiting at the Ferry Pier at Silvermine Bay and chose to make a trek across the hills to the Trappists, allegedly a one-and-a-half hour walk. The path led uphill through shrubby woodland, populated by exotic butterflies. I thought I was lost, until I saw a notice in Chinese characters pinned to a tree. Among the characters was a simple rectangle with a Christian cross on it, representing the monastery, which told me I was on the right track.

But it was not until I emerged from the woods on to the bare, shadeless hillside that I realized how unprepared I was for this journey. I was the proverbial mad dog and Englishman, out in the midday sun. Almost as an afterthought I had bought a large straw hat at a stall by the ferry pier for 80p. But it didn't keep me out of trouble.

The effects of heat-stroke arrive very quickly. I knew I had to have water and shade, but I was lost, wandering round hills which had neither. And yet, there across the waters of the bay I could see 20th century civilization, the tower blocks of Kowloon and Hong Kong island. I was in the absurd position of someone dying of thirst within sight of about 3,000 bars. All ended well when I found a party of geologists picnicking under a striped umbrella. They gave me water and put me on the right path.

I arrived, hot and exhausted, to be greeted by a sign saying: "No Playing Around Here". The monks keep a dairy herd, and offer simple accommodation to passing visitors. The bottle of "Trappist Milk" which they sold me for four dollars (around 35p) was creamy, cold and delicious.

Exploring the islands doesn't do us not have to be such a rigorous



Incredible hulks: Aberdeen Harbour, where thousands live on the water

experience. It is a 40-minute ferry trip to the much smaller Lamma Island, south of Hong Kong. From there a *kai do* will take you to Aberdeen on the south of Hong Kong island. Once a fishing village, it is now an industrial town, though the Tanka "boat people" still live afloat in the harbour. A recent fire destroyed many of these amazing waterborne homes, but you can still take a sampan tour round their rotting hulks, fitted with deep freezers, colour televisions and cordless telephones.

From Aberdeen a bus will take you further round the southern coast of Hong Kong island to the beaches at Repulse Bay and Stanley. But the bathing is better on the eastern side of the New Territories, as far away from the Pearl River estuary as possible. Clearwater Bay is what its name suggests, and is in an area known as Hong Kong's Hollywood. It certainly boasts its own golf course and country club. But that feels more yang than yin.



A peasant vegetable seller

Book now for summer sails

TRAVEL NEWS

To make sure we won't need to tie a knot in our hankies to remember its new name, P&O European Ferries (formerly Townsend Thoresen and P&O Ferries) is freezing fares for early bookers of 1988 crossings.

Those who reserve and pay for car ferry journeys before the end of this year will pay 1987 prices. The company has not yet announced prices for next season, but expects rises. So the offer, which allows a typical family of four to sail to France with its car next August from £130 return, could turn out to be a saving (P&O Ferries: 0304 203388).

Passing cloud

I do my bit to protect freedom of the skies by asking for a smoking seat every time I fly—despite not having lit up since 1982. So I am keen to join Stephen Eyres, director of the Freedom Organization for the Right to Enjoy Smoking Tobacco (FOREST, 01-582 4561) in his support of smoker-friendly Brymon Airways. He used its first scheduled flight from London City Airport to Brussels last Monday on his way to brief European Union policy in public places. Meanwhile, the militant anti-smoking charity ASH is compiling a new accommodation guide to smoke-free holidays. Requests for inclusion questionnaires should be addressed to ASH, 5-11 Mortimer Street, London W1N 7RH (01-637 9843). Publication is due in time for the 1988 summer season. I expect it will be as useful as the last such guide published three years ago, which has been invaluable for pinpointing establishments I prefer to avoid—inhospitable hotels and restaurants which offer the unwary smoker no choice but coercion and embarrassment.

Déjà vu

No travel craze is remembered more mistily than the Grand Tour. So it is not surprising that it has been reinvented by more than one tour operator. The first leg of a two-week Thomas Cook version begins on the Venice-Simpson Orient Express from London and takes in Paris, Interlaken, Verona, Venice, Florence, Rome and Capri. This holiday costs from £1,865 and is one of a selection in the company's Tours and Cruising brochure. (0733-502200).

Mint Imperial

Grandeur still, is a new programme of air tours called Imperial Air Cruises. Island Sun and British Island Airways have joined forces to offer 10-day holidays featuring Vienna, Istanbul, Cairo, Athens and Venice. Spacious seating and copious refreshments in the air, relaxation and luxury on the ground, costs from £1,790 per person. (01-222 7452).

Free leaflet

Who goes where in winter '87/88 is not a question but the title of a booklet listing all Austrian resorts featured by British tour operators, with the airports they fly from and telephone numbers. The leaflet is free from the Austrian National Tourist Office, 30 St George Street, London W1R 0AL (01-629 0461).

Solo skiing

OPT, yet another acronymous outfit, this time the tour operator One Parent Travel, is going skiing for the first time this winter to Risoul, in the Hautes-Alpes. One week, inclusive of flights from London or Manchester to Grenoble, transfers, half-board hotel, ski and boot hire, ski school, lift pass and insurance, costs £350 per child under 15. Details from Joy Watkins (029 671 2045).

TRAVEL BOOKS

● The first completely up-to-date map covering the Tibetan plateau and the mountain roads which surround it—from Urumqi in Delhi and from Tashkent to Chengdu—is the work of the Royal Geographic Society and the Mount Everest Foundation. *The Mountains of Central Asia*, (Macmillan, £14.95), is a 1:3,000,000 map accompanied by a gazetteer which contains around 7,500 place names.

Closer to home, the capital has been remapped by British Telecom's Yellow Pages Guides to produce its *London Street Atlas*, £3.95. Easy on the eye colour-coding separates through routes from other roads, and one-way streets are clearly signalled. Another 250 towns and cities are mapped in a companion volume which is sure to become the sales reps' bible, *Street Maps of British Towns*, £16.50.

S.C.P.

Goodbye to the tea tray

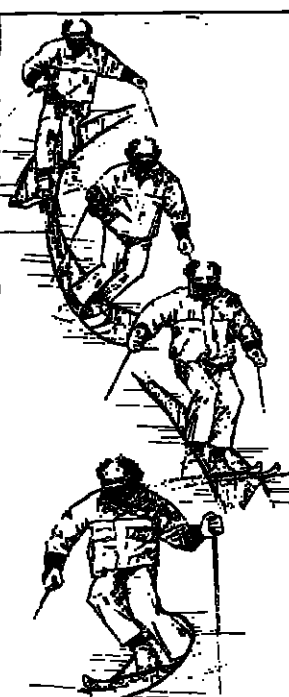
Soon the hills will be alive again with the sound of music, as the baffled and humiliated try to make sense of exhortations like "crouch, like a gorilla", or "hold your arms up, as if you are carrying a tray of tea". Or, in the same vein, "twist the ankle, as though you are stubbing out a cigarette" and "swing around your pole, like a drunk round a lamp-post".

Another ski season. Another reason for ski instructors of all Alpine nations to hone hoary teaching witticisms. "I don't mind their wee jokes," said Ali Ross. "The serious problem is that they have helped to turn out millions of skiers who pound down the hill looking like gorillas with tea trays, trying to get rid of a flag as they avoid drunks propping up lamp-posts".

Ross, a ski teacher for 22 years, is perhaps the only Briton who commands an attentive if critical hearing when he talks to an audience of Alpine instructors. But he is at his most fascinating when explaining how he can get adequate intermediate skiers off the plateau of performance on which years of trying to ape a gorilla have confined us. Every week through the season, up to 18 would-be converts kneel at the guru's feet somewhere in the Alps to be shown the basics.

The first day of his clinic is ghastly. All have been made to ski for the video camera and now sit in an appalled silence through the horror movie. My wife, paralysed by her familiar nerves, comes on screen slowly, ever-so slowly. Next a dark, sombre mass, all spikes and angles comes boring into view. "Looks like someone put Cologne Cathedral on skis..." I start to say, then realize that I am watching myself.

Ross is thus sure of attention when he starts to explain how he is going to change all that. He is not going to teach us yet another fashionable way to turn our skis. Because the ski is a machine, designed at enormous expense by scientists, engineers and chemists, to turn us the ski is made wider at the front and rear, narrowed at the waist, in order that when placed upon its side edge the pressure of the skier's



The Ross down-hill technique, stage by stage, and, after a day of teaching at the clinic, the man himself shows how it is done

As the ski season starts, Brian James visits a guru of the slopes and discovers that it is no longer compulsory to tackle the piste looking like a gorilla with a tea tray trying to stub out a cigarette end, or a drunk propping up a lamp-post

weight will curve the ski into a shape rather like the bottom segment of a wheel. And, like a wheel, the ski will therefore automatically and inevitably turn.

Had anyone in the group ever had this explained to them by any instructor anywhere in the world? Eighteen vigorously shaking heads. "Ask the same question every week," mutters Ross. "No wonder not more than about 10 per cent of skiers ever start to ski properly."

The other way to get around a corner on skis is, of course, to skid. A technique easy to learn, easy to use, says Ross, provided you remain on good, easy pistes, on soft snow in good visibility.

Then why is it taught? Because it is a swift way to get people off the beginners' slopes, and because most Alpine ski schools take the view that two-weeks-a-year recreational skiers from the lowlands don't need good

technique. Ross is anxious not to appear critical of that view. He once taught exactly the same way.

It was an elderly lady on a plastic slope in Glasgow who showed the guru the light. He had been growing desperate, employing all the tricks, trying to get her to plough down safely in control. With nothing left in the repertoire he grabbed the ski. "Look, it is this shape because..." when it is stood on its edge. Ross then stood and watched open-mouthed as his pupil, with nothing on her mind but setting her ski on its edge, came down in a series of perfectly-carved turns.

If I have oversimplified his message, it is impossible to over-simplify the method. On day one, no matter how exalted your supposed standards, you go down an easy slope in a sort of sophisticated snow plough, pressing on your outside knee with your fingers to a slow count of six. By the end of the count you will be told to turn and look at the

perfect carved turn you have made.

The next exercise is even simpler. Now you reach out with outer pole to try to touch the snow beyond the radius of each turn: the effect is to force the knees even further into the angulated position which edges the ski, gives total grip and certainty. At the end of day two, Ross announced: "That's it. You know it all. There is nothing more to remember."

But what about our shoulders? chorused the group. What of upweighting, downweighting? What of planting the poles, lifting the inner ski, transferring weight? All those, said Ross above the din, were not the cause of good

skiing, they were the consequences.

Does it work? At the end of a week with Ali, my wife was skiing with absolute control, much more naturalness of movement, and increasing speed. For my part, I found the new style was a revelation: reaching out rhythmically with the poles produces a continuous, flowing motion, that became suddenly effortless. I felt five stone lighter and came down one long piste yelling like a Disney elephant: "Look I can fly!" It falls apart on the tougher stretches, when habit forces the heavy muscles back into action... but then the last time man evolved from the shape of the gorilla wasn't exactly overnight.

TRAVEL NOTES

Ali Ross Skiing Clinics are run in conjunction with Supertravel (01-584 5080). This season there will be courses in Val d'Isère, Tignes, and Meribel in France, and Wengen and Murren in Switzerland. The five-day

standard course costs £110 on top of the brochure price of a holiday. Advanced courses cost £180. The book of the course, Ali Ross on Skiing, is published this week by Weidenfeld and Nicolson, £9.95.

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THE TIMES COOK

Food fit to cast a spell at the witching hour

This time last year, we were walking up Columbus Avenue in New York with a shopping bag full of things to cook for our Halloween supper. It's an event which here passes almost unnoticed unless there are children in the family. In sophisticated Manhattan, on a bright sunny Saturday, adults were joining in the fun, trying out their costumes for the big parade that night in Greenwich Village. My most vivid impression of that day, though, is of the window of an elegant florist's shop. It was full of pumpkin lanterns lit with candles. Every imaginable face and caricature was there, even ET and the President. Being of a practical turn of mind, I wondered what they had done with all the pumpkins they had scooped out. Made pumpkin pies for the neighbourhood, I shouldn't wonder.

For certain dishes like the risotto and the stew recipe below, fresh pumpkin is essential, bought either by the piece or whole. It is usually a fairly large vegetable and tough to get into, but considering you are only likely to do it once in the year, it is well worth the trouble.

A good investment would be to buy a whole pumpkin and scoop out the middle, using the shell as a lantern and the flesh for a risotto one day and a beef and pumpkin stew the next. Or make a soup with the flesh and bake it gently in the oven in its shell and serve the whole thing as a centre piece. Fies and pasta stuffings are made with cooked and sieved pumpkin purée. For these dishes, tinned pumpkin imported from Canada and America can be used without the quality of the dish being spoiled. Tinned pumpkin purée is one of the few tins to which I will give precious cupboard space, but only in season. Who wants to eat pumpkin pie in summer? Like tinned tomatoes and chestnut purée, it is exactly what it says it is, solidly packed pumpkin which makes it good value. A 14 ounce tin is the equivalent of about 2½lbs of fresh pumpkin, but without the work.

Pumpkin is one of those useful items which stands on the borderline of sweet and savoury. Because it has a fairly neutral flavour, it can be turned either way depending on the flavourings used, rich spicy pies and cakes on the one hand, soothing soups and risottos on the other. My risotto recipe is one I make when the weather is cold and wet. And if I have plenty of time, I like to make pasta and stuff it with a mixture of pumpkin, spices, mushrooms and Parmesan cheese, a dish from around Mantova in northern Italy, like the risotto.

Even if you're not planning to have a Halloween party or a bonfire party, these dishes are the sort that would be welcome after a cold evening out of doors, and can be easily multiplied to feed more people. The soup in a potato could probably be quite well eaten in the hand, well-wrapped with a napkin. The cranberry pudding can be eaten in the fingers. And the stew is a very good tempered dish. Once cooked, it can be set on an asbestos mat over a very low flame, or to the corner of an electric hob, and people can dip into it as they please. I got the idea from Sophie Grigson who once cooked us a similar stew on a cold raw day, and it warmed us right to our feet.



As Hallowe'en approaches, Frances Bissell weaves some heart-warming magic to help keep the evening chill at bay

Her book, Food for Friends, is full of sensible advice and delicious recipes as well as being a good read.

Pumpkin Risotto (Risotto Alla Zucca)
Serves 6
½lb/225g piece fresh pumpkin
1 tablespoon olive oil
2 shallots or 1 medium onion, finely chopped
1 pint/500 ml vegetable or chicken stock and
1 pint/500 ml white wine
or 2 pbs/1.2 litre stock
11 oz/300g Arborio rice
2 oz/50g butter
2 oz/50g freshly grated Parmesan

Shred or grate the pumpkin, not too fine. Heat the olive oil in a large frying pan and fry the shallots or onion, until soft and transparent. Stir in the pumpkin. Meanwhile, heat the stock and wine. Stir the rice into the vegetables until coated with oil, without burning it. Turn up the heat, add ¼ pt/150 ml liquid and stir. When

this is almost absorbed, add the same quantity of liquid again, stirring continuously. Carry on until you have about ¼pt/150 ml liquid left, by which time the rice will be almost cooked, creamy all the way through, but not soggy, and the pumpkin will be tender. You may not need to add any more stock, but stir in the butter and cheese and serve immediately.

Soup In Potatoes
Serves One
1 large old potato
½pt/200 ml soup
To serve: a spoonful grated cheese, sour cream or knob of butter

Scrub the potato and bake in the oven until soft. You cannot speed up the process by poking metal skewers through it because the skin needs to be kept intact to form the soup bowl. Take a narrow, horizontal slice across the broad surface of the potato. Scoop out the inside, leaving at least a half-inch of flesh next to the skin. Save the scooped-out potato for another dish. Heat the soup to boiling and pour into the shell. Serve with cheese, cream or

butter, while still very hot. Once the soup has been eaten, the potato skin is delicious.

Beef and Pumpkin Stew
Serves 6-8
1 onion
2lbs/900g beef for stewing such as shin
½lb/225g belly pork
1 chopped pig's trotter - optional
1 celery stalk
2 leeks
4 carrots
1lb/450g fresh pumpkin
1pt/500ml stock
½pt/300ml red wine
bay leaves
parsley stalks and parsley leaves for garnish
2 ripe pears, peeled, cored and quartered
6oz/175g sweetcorn - tinned, or scraped from 2 ears of corn
6oz/175g chick peas - tinned, or pre-soaked and cooked

Peel and slice the onion and lay it in the bottom of a large casserole. Trim fat and gristle from the beef and cut into 1in/2.5cm chunks and place it on top of the onion. Cut the belly pork into ½in/1.25cm strips and add to the pot, with the pig's trotter if you have one. Wash and trim the vegetables, slice them and put in with the meat. Cut the rind from the pumpkin, cut the flesh into chunks and put into the pot. Add the stock, wine, bay leaves and parsley. Bring slowly to the boil, skim, cover and cook in the oven at gas mark 3, 170°C/325°F for one and a half hours. Remove from the oven and add the pears, sweetcorn and chick peas. Put back in the oven for a further half hour or so. Serve very hot.

Cranberry, Pear and Walnut Pudding
Serves 6-8

The first of the cranberries begin to be imported from America at this time of year, when our own walnuts and pears are at their best. Here is a way of combining them.

8 oz/225g fresh or frozen cranberries
2 ripe pears
4oz/110g walnut pieces
3oz/75g unrefined sugar
3 large eggs
4oz/110g sifted flour
½pt/300ml milk
2oz/50g melted unsalted butter
1 teaspoon cinnamon

Wash and pick over the cranberries if fresh. Drain and spread them on a tea towel to dry. Peel, core and slice the pears and arrange on the bottom of a buttered baking dish, about 2in/5cm deep and 2 pt/1.2 litre capacity. Spread the cranberries and walnuts on top. Beat the rest of the ingredients together to make a batter, pour it over the fruit and bake for 45-50 minutes in a pre-heated oven at gas mark 4, 180°C/350°F until risen and golden. When done, a knife point inserted in the centre will come out clean. This is best eaten warm.

Food for Friends, by Sophie Grigson (Ebury Press £12.95)

DRINK



On drinking what grows naturally . . .

I have not, so far, knowingly suffered any allergic reaction to wine. Yet I know plenty of people who have my mother finds cheap fizz an instant headache-inducer, a next-door neighbour cannot tolerate the alcohol level in most table wines and a distinguished wine-writing colleague has difficulties drinking red wine.

The solution in each case was simple: my mother now avoids all cheap sparklers, our neighbour has switched to low alcohol whites, and my colleague takes an anti-histamine pill after red wine tastings.

What is not clear is whether those allergic drinkers will be any better off sticking exclusively to organically produced wines. In theory, all organic wines are made strictly without the use of chemical fertilizers, herbicides, or pesticides. In practice, what this means is that manure and compost is used to fertilize organic vineyards, plant and herbal-based sprays are used to protect their crops and natural "flowers of sulphur", whatever they might be, are used in vinification.

Organic wine growers are also allowed to use the traditional Bordeaux mixture, a copper sulphate solution, which protects vines from downy mildew. However, the minimum amounts of sulphur and other chemicals are used in organic wine production, a

The organic craze is spreading to vineyards, reports Jane MacQuitty

vital boon for asthmatics and others who are sulphur dioxide sufferers.

If this sounds somewhat negative, it should be remembered that the long EEC-approved list of wine additives and applications and treatments allowed in the vineyards makes very unappetizing reading indeed: dried ox blood powder and sturgeons' blood may offend the faint-hearted, but far more worrying to my mind, are such additives as ammonium sulphate and treatments such as potassium ferrioxalate. It is unfortunate, too, that while food producers must, by law, state the chemical additives on the labels of the products they sell, wine producers do not have to abide by the same rules.

The recent news that a well-known Bordeaux property, Chateau Phelan-Segur, having withdrawn its purportedly maledorous '83, '84 and '85 vintages from sale, is suing an American chemical company for supplying it with what appears to be a faulty systemic insecticide, adds credence to the organic wine producers' argument. And every farmer or gardener knows,

excessive use of chemical treatments can weaken the plant. France is the largest producer of organic wines, or *vins biologiques* as they are known there, but Germany, Italy and Spain also now produce them. So far, I have not been bowled over by their taste and quality and a recent comprehensive tasting by The Organic Wine Company Limited (PO Box 81, High Wycombe, Bucks) had some real horrors on show, in addition to such delights as a fresh, elegant, waxy '82 Chateau Le Baraud, Montbazillac (£4.60), the spicy, rose and lychee-redolent '83 Gewürztraminer, Grand Cru Steingrubler from Stentz (£7), plus the light, strawberry-like red '84 Beane from Rateau (£7.95).

Pioneer Lavinia Gibbs-Smith, at Les Bons Vins Occitans, 19a Wetherby Gardens, London SW5, has some of these wines listed and usefully offers tastings. My favourite red Italian organic wine, the '83 Castello Guerrieri, whose plummy, damson-like taste has that typical, pleasing, bitter Italian finish, is stocked by Berry, Bros & Rudd, 3 St James's Street, London SW1 (£5.95), as well as organic wine specialists West Heath Wine, West Heath, Fivbriht, Surrey (£5.26). Oliver's Wholesale Store, 243 Munster Road, London SW6, also stocks organic wines.

All sweetness and light

Liebmannlich may well still be this country's number one wine but its popularity and, at best, its simplistic grapey taste has persuaded many discerning wine-drinkers that all German wines should be dismissed as dreary sugar water. Christopher Berry Green, managing director of Berry, Bros. & Rudd, of St James's, disagrees. And he and his team took the imaginative step recently of devoting half the places at their annual tasting to upper-crust Teutonic wines.

The textbooks suggest great sweet German wines should be savoured in solitary splendour, without food, on balmy, lazy afternoons. Few of these, alas, come my way. Happily Berry Green has some rather more practical suggestions. "We've had great success serving '75s and '76s with tricky starters including any form of smoked fish, strong pâtés or even Parma ham and melon."

My favourite on his list is the '76 Hartenheimer Schützenhaus Riesling Auslese, a Hallgarten Selection wine from K.J. Molitor, whose ethereal, waxy, green, flowery flavours would convert any German wine-taster immediately (Berry, Bros. & Rudd, 3 St James's Street, London SW1, £9.95). Almost as impressive is the '76 Hochheimer Holle, Riesling Auslese from Geh'rat Aschrott (£11.46), whose rich, fat, sweet taste has that delicious petrolly-flavour characteristic that great Riesling wines acquire with age. A shade less stunning is the '76 Hallgartener Mehrholzchen Riesling Spätlese from Schloss Reinhardtshausen whose big, perfumed, waxy-petrolly taste is a delight (£8.72).

RESTAURANT GUIDE

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SHOPPING

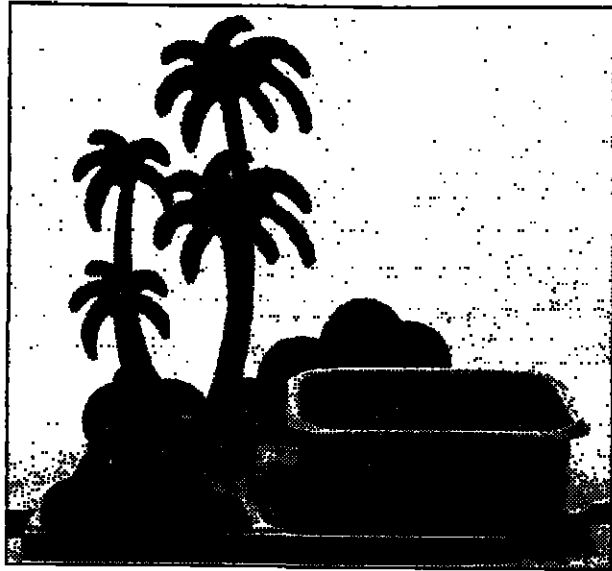
When charity can come through the post box

A solution to the Christmas gift-buying problem is to encourage them to arrive courtesy of the charity mail order catalogues. And at the same time you can guard the nation's history, support our museums, or protect children.

Last year, for example, the retailing arm of the National Trust contributed profits of £2.5 million towards our heritage. Many other charities rely on pre-Christmas sales to boost incomes which, in the case of the NSPCC, rely on public donations for more than 80 per cent of funding.

Save the Children estimate that the benefit from their trading arm last year amounted to around £900,000. This year, Save the Children has two catalogues. Home Shopper contains a new selection of Christmas cards, stocking fillers and wrapping paper, plus a variety of practical gifts, while Presents has a good choice of interesting ideas from porcelain jars of paté, £7.50, and wooden crates of delicious Wilson's biscuits, £6.95, to a croquet set, £45.

New items in the National Trust catalogue include a range of co-ordinated kitchenware inspired by the old kitchen at their Lanhydrock property in Cornwall. The Museums & Galleries of Great Britain catalogue particularly benefits a number of our major and smaller



museums, through royalties, reproduction fees and donations.

Not all mail order Christmas catalogues support a worthy cause, of course, but even so, they provide a convenient way of shopping. Among the better non-charity catalogues, Present Surprise offers all kinds of gift suggestions from personalized crackers to picnic hampers.

The yellow and green Curious Caterpillar by Post contains a host of little gems from rubbery insects, 9p each, and silly soft noses, 69p, to a cats cradle pack, £2.50.

Nicole Swengley

ABOVE RIGHT: Ban dish, £11.95, National Trust, PO Box 101, Mells, Wiltshire, SN12 8EA; potato pot, £3.99, World Wildlife Fund, PO Box 49, Burton-on-Trent, DE14 3LQ; Venison soup, 95p, National Trust; telephone index, £22.50, Save the Children, 17 Grove Lane, London SE5 8RD; spongeware jug, £10.95, letter rack, £7.50, both National Trust; Art folder, £4.95, and clip binder, £3.99, The Museums & Galleries of Great Britain, 24-25 Catherine Hill, Frome, Somerset BA11 1BY. Inflatable parrot, 95p, Curious Caterpillar, 102 Bancroft, Hitchin, Herts. All prices plus postage and packing.

ABOVE LEFT: Pew stand, £2.99, Save the Children.

RIGHT: correspondence set, £4.95, Museums & Galleries.

BOTTOM RIGHT: silver Scottish salmon caddy spoon, £35.75, National Trust for Scotland. LEFT: mini tool set, £8.99, Curious Caterpillar.



Be fleeced and sleep easier

NEWS LINES

Insomniacs could find sleeping problems eased by a Woolrest Sleeper, a fleecy blanket to fit between mattress and bottom sheet. With pressure points at hips, knees, elbows and shoulders relieved, sleep becomes deeper and sounder. Woolrest are so confident that they have a money-back arrangement after 90 nights for anyone who isn't satisfied. Prices start at £125 for a single Woolrest and £150 for a double size.

daylight camera comes in 17 colours in a yellow water-resistant case which also holds film, money and keys. It takes standard film, comes with a three-year guarantee, and costs £18.95.

Rousing news

Hinari's latest television — called Sunrise — has a digital display alarm clock built in, to rouse sleepyheads with their favourite early-morning programme. It can be remote-controlled from bed and used with earphones. £199.95 from Boots, Rumbelows and Multi-Broadcast.

See through

Perspex acrylic furniture and accessories fit surprisingly well within traditional settings. To prove the point, Townhouse Interiors are holding a selling exhibition to November 6, showing all kinds of see-through ideas from clocks to console tables. Lowhouse Interiors: Lowndes Street, London SW1 (01-235 3180).

Interior designers, Watts & Company, have launched their first stock collection of hand-printed Victorian wallpapers. All the designs in the Hoor Cross Collection are original — and can be individually coloured as desired. Prices starting at £25 per roll but anyone restoring a period house may feel it would be well worth the cost. Watts & Company: 7 Tufon Street, London SW1 (01-222 7169).

Excessive

XS is the apt name for a new accessory collection at five Virgin shops in London, Milton Keynes, Oxford, Newcastle and in Brighton. Aimed at upwardly mobile spenders as well as students, Virgin say that the range will be constantly updated. Until some exclusive lines are pioneered, there's a sneaking feeling of déjà vu. Switch watches, space pens, cocktail glasses, Filofax calculators — haven't we seen these all before?

Small shot

The latest from France is Le Mini, a new high-quality palm-size camera from Le Clic. Weighing 1.3oz, this

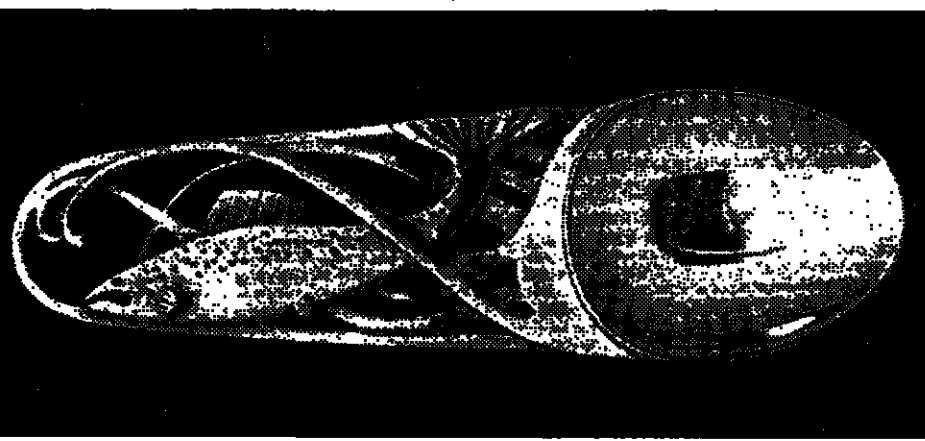
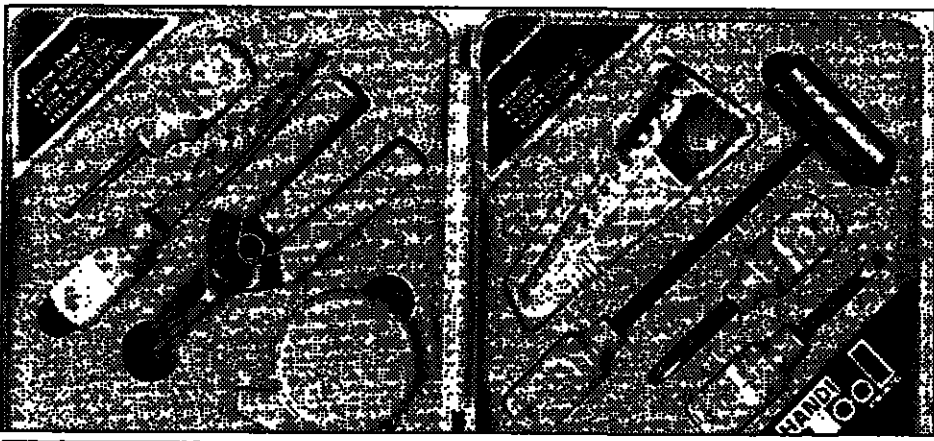
Light fantastic

A new torch — the Micro Mini MagLite — is just five inches long and weighs less than 2oz, including batteries. With a smart water and shock-resistant anodized aluminum body, the torch has an adjustable beam which can be focused by a quick twist. £15 from Oggetti, 100 Jermyn Street, London SW1 or by mail order (post and packing included) from Interplan, PO Box 1, Probus, Truro, Cornwall TR2 4JJ (087 252 243).

Stylish new stainless steel Kontessa coffee maker combines shiny good looks and sleek lines with the pressure principle to produce six or twelve cups of espresso coffee. It comes in two sizes, £34.95 and £62, and can be co-ordinated with a sugar bowl, cream and milk jug and tray. Harrods, Fenwicks and leading coffee shops.

New look

Selfridges' Services Arcade has been re-vamped to offer investment advice from stockbrokers, a bureau de change, watch repair shop, heel bar, tourist information, engraving and key-cutting. As well as basic facilities like a photocopier, telephones, stamps and post-box, there are branches of Keith Prowse, Alliance and Leicester Building Society, Thomas Cook and Skerchley. A café offers light lunches and take-aways. The Services Arcade can be reached directly from Duke Street and from inside the store at basement level.



MY Mary Archer ORDEAL

Writing exclusively in The Sunday Times tomorrow, Mary Archer gives the first account of the harrowing trial that vindicated her husband's reputation, and the trials she suffered in the course of it.

Her vivid story throws unique light on the protagonists, the antagonists, the principal actors and the bit-part players that made up one of the most compelling dramas outside the West End.

BARE-FACED MESSIAH

L. Ron Hubbard and the Scientologists

He created Dianetics, founded the Church of Scientology, and produced a string of best-selling science fiction novels.

Deified and detested in equal measure, the true story of L. Ron Hubbard's life is even more remarkable than the myths and fictions he left behind him.

Russell Miller's compelling biography begins in The Sunday Times tomorrow.



This Sunday THE SUNDAY TIMES
Sunday isn't Sunday without it.

IN THE GARDEN

A man walking with the giants

Just off the M25, only about 12 miles north of Piccadilly, lies a woodland haven, a 16-acre garden of trees which shows just how much one man can achieve within his own lifetime. Forty years ago, Mr Edward Beale moved to West Lodge to establish a country house hotel and he decided to complement the Georgian house with an arboretum — the most fitting garden for land once part of the great forest of Enfield Chase. To the mature trees already growing at West Lodge, he has added more than a thousand more and his collection now numbers about 400 different kinds of trees and shrubs.

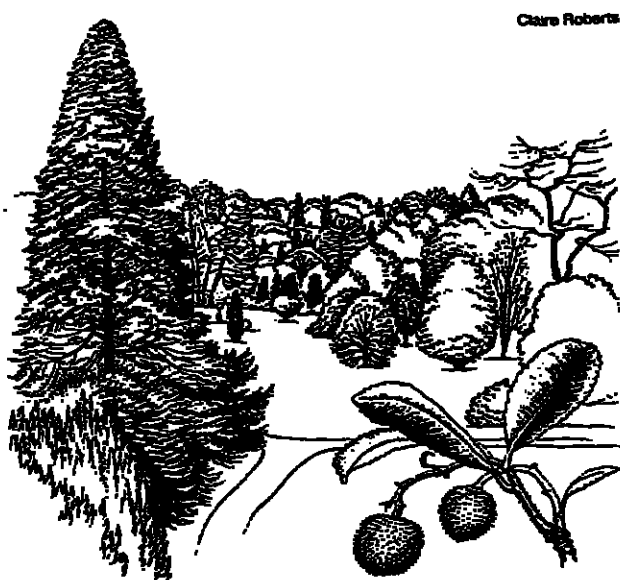
Already many of these are sizeable and, interplanted among the existing trees, make an interesting landscape. The arboretum is designed so that the traffic roar is muffled and the views are all out to woods and farmland.

Beale is an enthusiast, a tall, authoritative figure who, for all his 83 years, seems to need his walking stick mainly for pointing out interesting features. "Suckers like a tiny forest beneath a wing nut tree." Or "A dangerous shrub for gardeners, this *Poncirus trifoliata*, with huge hooked green thorns."

He can be justly proud of the successful nursing of the historic strawberry tree (*Arbutus unedo*), which is about 240 years old, one of the first to be planted in Britain. It was of monumental size until severely storm damaged in 1935. The trunk was almost completely disabled, but the lowest branch leaning on the ground layered itself, producing a grove of strawberry trees, now well-grown and thriving.

In autumn, they carry both the luscious-looking (but not nice-tasting) red fruits, and on warm days the grove is alive with bees and the brilliant flutter of newly-hatched Red Admiral butterflies. Beale encourages butterflies, growing the buckthorn food plants of the Brimstone butterfly, while the extensive buddleia collection provides late summer nectar as well as a fine show.

The recent storm struck glancingly here, but took its toll. The mature oaks have shed limbs, the tall century-old Monterey cypress lost a great branch it could ill-afford, and a heavy-headed catalpa, dreadfully split, is unlikely to survive. One of the few trees to be completely uprooted is a shapely southern beech



Close by the M25, Edward Beale has planted a haven of trees. He was visited there by Francesca Greenoak

(*Nothofagus antarctica*). "I'd hate to lose it," said Beale ruefully, pointing out the attractiveness of the crinkled foliage.

Near the northernmost point is a tree which is marked for fame: the Morinda spruce, (*Picea smithiana*). "The only weeping conifer to grow more than 100 ft tall — it will be a landmark as you turn off the M25." Looking down from here, you realize how pleasantly spacious this small arboretum is, giving plenty of scope to observe and compare the merits of a variety of trees and shrubs. This is of great practical value to the gardener about to select trees to plant this autumn.

A dangerous shrub for gardeners, with huge hooked, green thorns...

Beale has the national collection of hornbeam cultivars as well as groupings of Cornus, Elaeagnus, birch and others. He grows more than two dozen different maples and recommends "the paperbark maple (*Acer griseum*), if you have limited space. Its foliage is pretty in spring and autumn, and the peeling, red-gold bark is an all-year-round joy."

An arboretum also disclosed characteristics you might not normally notice. The ornamental hazel (*Corylus avellana contorta*), so attractive when its twisted branches are bare (which is how you usually see it in garden centres) is irremediably scruffy when in leaf, looking almost diseased. In contrast, the weeping wych-elm (*Ulmus glabra*) Camperdown is handsome with and without its leaves.

Beale has professional advice on the planting of the arboretum, but he employs only two full-time gardeners, with occasional extra help to keep it in trim. There is a busy time ahead for the head gardener, for the long-term plan is to transform an 18-year field to the west of the house into semi-natural woodland. With two further generations of Beales keen on trees, it seems likely that the Beale Arboretum will prosper.

The Beale Arboretum (West Lodge Park Hotel, Cockfosters Rd, Hadley Wood, Hertfordshire — about a mile south from Exit 24 of the M25) is open to the public only occasionally. But Mr Beale has kindly offered to open for

readers of *The Times* tomorrow between 11am and 1pm. (At any other time, please telephone 01-440 8311 for an appointment.)

WEEKEND TIPS

- Harvest beetroot and store in a frost-proof place.
- Continue getting the garden weedless for winter.
- Set aside a place to store dead leaves where they can rot down slowly to make a rich mould.
- Wait for the frost to disappear before planting and don't forget to water containerized plants, bare-rooted or soak bare-rooted ones.
- Prune greenhouse grapes as soon as the leaves have fallen, taking side shoots back to the second or third bud from the main stem.
- Thoroughly clean and disinfect bamboo poles before storing them for the winter.
- Make sure any plants which may be damaged by frost are well tucked up under several inches of compost or peat.
- Keep compost heaps covered, ideally with a piece of old carpet, to stop them getting wet.
- Throw out submerge, pepper and tomato plants which have fruited and pick off any dead foliage.
- If you find botrytis (grey mould) in the greenhouse take off affected leaves and use techneze smoke to try to clear it.

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OUT AND ABOUT

Potted history of taste

At the Geffrye Museum Nigel Andrew moved from century to century — by simply walking through the doors

He stands in full wig and Lord Mayor's regalia, striking a fine pose, above the chapel door. He is Sir Robert Geffrye, and he cannot possibly have known what he was starting when he founded his almshouses here in Shoreditch.

They were built some years after Geffrye's death, at the age of 90, he having been twice Master of the Ironmongers' Company as well as Lord Mayor of London. The Company, as instructed in his will, found a plot and built 14 almshouses, finishing the job (in a somewhat old-fashioned style) in 1715.

Those almshouses — simple, perfectly proportioned and entirely charming — still stand but now they serve as one of London's most delightful small museums. Their survival owes to the old, enlightened London County Council, who stepped in to buy the land from the Peabody Trust in 1910. Oddly, their initial intention had been to save the open space, rather than the buildings; but within a few years the first Geffrye Museum was open.

The Geffrye of today is quite unlike that austere and essentially Victorian museum, which was chiefly intended for students. The present version was largely created by Marjorie Quennell, who in 1937 put together the suite of rooms — settings which form a potted history of middle-class taste from Elizabethan times to the 1930s.

It is rather like the great sequence of period interiors at the Victoria and Albert, cut down to a much more digestible scale and rendered considerably more accessible. Those small "rooms" celebrate the everyday (Mrs Quennell was co-author of the famous *History of Everyday Things in England*) rather than opulence and grandeur. Whereas one tends to leave the V&A feeling weary and aesthetically burnt-out, a couple of hours pottering here are refreshing and full of small, unexpected delights.

Part of the pleasure is in the building itself, and its setting. The garden is still a pleasing oasis in the grimy brick desert of Shoreditch. Two fine plane trees were lost in the recent storm, but happily no damage was done to the buildings.

Inside, naturally, little remains of the original arrangements — 14 almshouses hardly make an ideal museum. But the chapel is much as it was when the ironmongers' widows would be called from their cottages to service. A choir of local girls would sit in the box pews, facing a rather complicated four-tier pulpit. In an elegant apse are three texts under three little oval windows. All is light, airy, atmospheric and unpretentiously perfect.

It is surprising, of course, to come across a chapel halfway through the tour of a museum — and similarly surprising to find what must be the best furnished little reference library and reading room in London. But this oddly incongruous quality is part of the charm of the Geffrye.

There are some exceptional items of furniture and many of the paintings are remarkable, with female painters especially well represented: the triple portrait by the 17th-century Mary Beale is a gem. Equally extraordinary in its own way is a painting in one of

the 1930s rooms, "The Arrival of the Jarrow Marchers in London" by Thomas Dugdale. Painted with great dash, this shows a bored toff blowing smoke rings while his lady friend idly looks down on the street below, where the marchers are encountering the police.

At present (until January 3)

the Geffrye has a particularly interesting exhibition, *Furnishing the World: the East London Furniture Trade, 1830-1980* — to which I am indebted for this piece of 1930s advertising copy: "Lovely Jessie Matthews says: 'I always think one's dining room should reflect the spirit of hospitality' — Our designers agree! Not to be missed."

Nor, emphatically, is the Geffrye Museum itself, one of the small undervalued treasures of London. The Geffrye Museum, Kingsland Road, London E1 (739-9883) is open Tues-Sat, 10am-5pm, Sun 2pm-5pm. Admission free.

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Celebrating the everyday rather than the opulent: Victorian setting at the Geffrye Museum

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At present (until January 3)

ESSEX
Danbury to Heybridge Basin

Just an hour's drive from Town — the treacherous A12 permitting — this gentle meander reveals an Essex Unusung. Park near the Cricketers pub on Danbury Common. Left out of the public bar (ham, egg and chips recommended) to join a northward track which swings into Danbury, leaving the church to your left. After crossing the irritating busy A414, curve to the right and drop down a path which fidgets through Bellhill Wood, drifting eastwards to join a lane which links Danbury with Little Baddow. Left up the lane, then next right, past a smidgen of suburban, noting "Croydons en passant, and then on to Pheasanthouse Wood. Bear

valley does not evoke Essex at all: with its willows and marching poplars Normandy springs to mind.

The poorly-kept towpath winds its nettly way from Ulling (odd red gates) to Maldon, with no traffic and few people to clutter the banks. The idyll ends with Spender's voit-bearing nude girls, a golf course and a scattering of ugly factory sheds. A quick cuppa in Maldon before an unpleasant jog northwards along the A414 leaves you at the top of the yacht-jammed drain which feeds Heybridge Basin. A quick hop and then, while waiting for the taxi, some pop perhaps at the old Ship Inn. Barely 40 miles from Charing Cross, the Blackwater basin seems far from the madding crowd...

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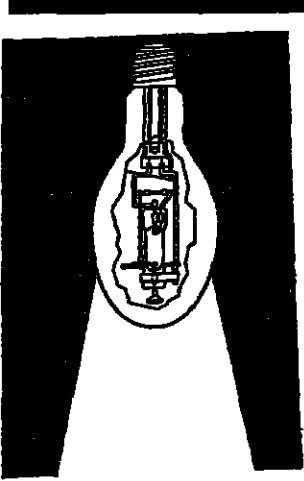
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THE ARTS

In the crucible

For a man who seems fairly gloomy about the future of civilization, Arthur Miller was on fine form in *Omnibus* (BBC1). No one could have foreseen that his remarks on the economic crash of the 1930s would have been so apposite this week; he spoke eerily of the fixed grin that remained on the faces of those who had lost everything, and of the guilt between the twin

TELEVISION

options of exaggerated optimism and plain suicide. It was a chilling piece of observation of human beings under stress, of the kind that fills his plays.

Miller survived as he survived the attentions of Senator McCarthy: he looks as if he could survive most things. His salvation has surely been that he is a doer: "Even when I don't have an idea I do carpe-



Arthur Miller: a survivor try." Not too many parallels were forced in this programme between Miller's plays and his life, but his reminiscences of the McCarthy hearings led pungently into *The Crucible* and *After the Fall* produced that terrible statement which echoes the death of Marilyn Monroe: "That joy when a burden dies and leaves you safe."

Miller has apparently not talked about his marriage to Monroe before, and it was the one segment of this exceptionally intelligent and well-directed discussion with Alan Yentob where Miller shifted uneasily and started looking out of the window - and this being television, that made more impact than what he actually said about her. "It wasn't that crazy," he suggested of their partnership; she, superficially sensual and bright, but at heart invaded by gloom, he pretty much the opposite. Miller showed himself impatient of new theatre, of performance art and content with the traditional nature of his craft. Yentob probed quietly and deftly and got a good deal back, but the line that echoed around Miller was the one from *Death of a Salesman*: "I still feel kind of temporary about myself."

William Holmes



Suzanne Vega: "I want to make folk music contemporary"

A journalist from *Melody Maker* recently observed that he would like to swing a singer called Suzanne Vega around by her heels and bash her head against the wall, as a punishment for being too "gentle". But he was civil enough to add that he was "captivated" by this thin young woman, whose "china clay" features have the power to dissolve the bleakest, most muscular pop writer's prose into a fond mush of words.

In the last two years, in which she has released a pair of melodious and pensive albums, filled with lyrics about solitude and dislocated city dwellers, Vega has emerged from the coffee houses of New York's Greenwich Village, to show that there is still a huge audience for songs with long words in them, and for a static, unpretentious act that is the antithesis of Madonna, her near-contemporary.

It was a surprise, then, for the well-scrubbed, caffeine-free young audience at the Orpheum Theatre in Boston, where Vega was last week nearing the end of a long American tour, when she arrived on stage in a black leather skirt, braces, Doc Martens, with most of her wispy hair cut off.

The next day Suzanne Vega appeared at lunch in a new set of braces,

Suzanne Vega, she of the porcelain features and plaintive lyrics, refuses to be categorized

a black turtleneck and a generous quantity of black leather. Last night's audience had been a little restrained for her liking - "but they are not sure what they are supposed to do. It's not like the old folk days when you had sing-alongs, or a rock'n'roll concert, when everyone rushes up to the front of the stage, and hollers and screams."

Although she is now backed by a noisy four-piece band, which occasionally threatens to swamp her clear, slightly breathy voice, she still insists that she is a folk singer. "I want to take folk music and make it contemporary - I think folk music is any song that can stand up by itself, that's not deliberately intended to be popular."

For most of her 11-year career, Vega has worked at being unpopular. At 16 she was listening to Simon and Garfunkel and Bob Dylan and writing romantic ballads, accompanying herself on an acoustic guitar.

No sooner had these plangent narratives achieved some success in the coffee houses, then she heard Lou Reed at her first-ever pop concert and,

at 19, revolutionized her style. "After Lou Reed I felt you could dispense with everything - you could have no melody, no chorus - I felt there was a way of writing a song that wasn't 'Wild Mountain Thyme', with a stripped-down quality, and I started to be interested in minimalism."

At Folk City, the club where Dylan made his debut, she found a group of singer-songwriters who appreciated her lyrics and gauche stage presence. She sang there for several years, before an effusive review in *The New York Times* secured a record contract which has led to such unconventional singles as "Luka", about a battered child, and "Tom's Diner", in which she sings sweetly, a capella, about being alienated in a coffee shop.

Brought up in a large, awesomely hip New York family, Vega felt "terribly burdened and unhappy". She studied dance at the New York High School for Performing Arts (the *Fame* school), whose tenuousness caused her to retreat still further, writing songs inspired by Leonard

Cohen. "His songs were about sex and violence and religion and queens and royalty, everything very introspective and in a minor key with the rough edges left in."

Vega smiles. "I don't think linearly, of a progression towards modern away from traditional, I like working in all the forms together. There's part of me that says, if it's a good song, it's going to be good no matter when I sing it."

Next week she returns to Britain for the second bout of concerts in one year - although those expecting the original girl of the early summer, palely loitering around the wires and sound system, may be disappointed by this autumn's sardonic punkette.

"I've never liked being pegged," she says. "There's no reason for people to feel they have me defined, to say, 'Yeah, we've got her number, we know what she's about', because I won't be put away, I'll keep wriggling out."

Catherine Bennett

Suzanne Vega is featured tomorrow night in the South Bank Show (ITV 10.30pm) and appears in concert at Newport Leisure Centre (November 5), Manchester Apollo (November 6), Usher Hall, Edinburgh (November 7), Wembley Arena (December 6), and NEC, Birmingham (December 14).

Ibsen's account in the black

As well as imprisoning his heroine in a stiflingly conventional marriage, Ibsen now seems also to have buried the play under naturalistic clutter; and it can be strongly argued that if *A Doll's House* is to survive as more than a fusty relic of 19th-century feminism, it needs to find some other locale than the "tastefully, but not expensively furnished room" of the stage directions.

One such alternative was proposed by Ingmar Bergman, who cut all the supporting characters and presented the action as a tribunal with all the principals simultaneously on stage.

Lou Stein's production (in an adaptation by Maggie Wadey) does not go quite to that extreme. Nora still has her children and there are still exits and entrances. But Stein has adopted Bergman's main rule that "with this play, you

THEATRE
A Doll's House
Palace, Watford

must always start at the end". He does so not so much with the heroine as with the set. This is an all-black design by Stefanos Lazaridis, consisting of minimal furniture and two sets of sliding timber walls.

That most famous *Doll's House* prop - the front door - is missing. In other words this supposedly snug retreat is no refuge at all; and when Nora and Helmer sing the praises of their cosy little nest, the comfortless exposed environment gives them the lie from the start.

The design also lends itself to startling entrances: the sepulchral veiled figure of Mrs Linde materializes from a

rectangle of darkness; and when Nora slides the screens across in a game of hide-and-seek, her children are replaced by the faithful figure of Krogstad.

John Fortune's Krogstad is a stately and dignified antagonist (a much likelier bank manager than David Gillingham's Helmer) and extremely well matched against Miss Cornwell, who plays Mrs Linde as an embittered truth-seeker analogous to Gregers Werle.

The central duet does not give full due to Helmer, who is played on two (equally childish) notes of unbearable patronage and rage. But he at least gives full provocation to Susan Penhaligon's Norma, who begins as a Monroe-like macaroni addict and ends like the North wind on a set now opened up to the sky.

Irving Wardle

Top marks for school play

Embarrassing though it is to report, a couple of incidents in David Holman's rewarding new children's play caused an unmistakable tingling sensation to register itself at the corners of this hardened critic's eyes.

In the first of these, a homesick five-year-old is artfully lured back to school by being made aware than an immigrant Cambodian child, as homesick as himself, would welcome a mate. In the second, the little Cambodian sets light to her Mother's Day card and

The Small Poppies
Young Vic

watches the rising smoke that Buddha will send to her vanished parent. This affecting moment even persuades the class bully to stop wiping his nose on his sleeve.

Like Holman's heart-warming show *No Worries*, at this theatre last year, *The Small Poppies* follows the fortunes of the youngest of today's Australian generation as they negotiate the hazards of a rite of passage, in this case the first days of Big School. The newbies are the homesick Clint, Theo, a car-mad child of proud Greek parents, and Lep, whose only English when she arrives at Adelaide is the title of the film shown on the flight, *Mad Max*.

Holman has a sure understanding of how to put across

the nub of a scene in a very few lines. This keeps the action on the move, between jungle, suburban swimming pool and suburbs where invisible pet dogs always risk being sat upon by grown-ups.

The teachers are marvels of kindness, but the show out-fores the risks of sentimentality by taking us boldly into the children's home lives, filling these with a wealth of recognizable troubles and joys.

The children are played by adults (Stuart McGugan, Richard Avery, Tracey Wilkinson), at whose childlike gestures the young audience can smile indulgently, yet whose skill at switching between comedy and pathos gives the show its emotional and inspirational strength. It is a winning combination and Matthew Marsh's understated direction never lets his author down.

Jeremy Kingston

Wexford's two direct hits

OPERA
La cena delle beffe/La straniera
Wexford Festival

After the pallid version of *Cendrillon*, reported here earlier in the week, Wexford have come up with two direct hits. And a score line of 2-0 means victory, as any team manager will agree. Possibly only Wexford could have provided within 48 hours successful staging of operas as different as Giordano's *La cena delle beffe* (1924) and Bellini's *La straniera*, which first saw light of day in 1827 and so makes it just three years older than Wexford's Theatre Royal. Just about the only element the two works have in common is the Italian language.

Giordano's *La cena delle beffe* (The Jesters' Supper) concerns an act of revenge for a humiliating incident that took place before the opera begins. And if that sounds a little like *Fledermaus*, do not be misled. The world of 15th-century Florence seized on by Giordano and his librettist Benelli is much closer to that of Webster and Tourneur than Strauss.

This is Philip Frowse land, a tale of branding, fratricide (unintended) and madness, not so much a revenge tragedy as a revenge triumph. A lurid story drew from Giordano a lurid score, so heavy on brass and percussion that some of the orchestra had to camp out beyond the confines of the pit. It is short on memorable numbers, apart from the Act II love duet and an Act IV off-stage serenade, although Cortis did record a couple of the arias of Giannetto, the anti-hero tenor, way before the War. What Giordano lacks in sustained melody he compensates for with instant dramatic energy. In compressing a four-act opera into considerably less than two hours of music he ensures that there is not a dull moment.

Wexford turn it into an evening of old-fashioned melodrama, which used to be their speciality back in the days when they were putting on operas like *La Gioconda*. And it is a pleasure to report that under the directorial hand



Fabio Armiliato and Miriam Gauci in *La cena delle beffe*

of Patrick Mason (remembered in London for his staging of *The Great Hunger* at the Almeida) the past touch has not been lost.

The true strength, though, comes from a company of singers ready to throw all inhibitions, vocal and dramatic, to the winds - or the wings. Fabio Armiliato, a baritone of a tenor with the sunken cheeks of Mel Ferrer in one of his villainous roles, produced consistently ringing tone for one so young, although he would probably be well advised to give his voice a brief rest after these exertions. His rival in love is a burly Guatemalan baritone, Luis Giron May, who has a fine robust sing before, having first feigned madness, he goes off gibbering into the night.

They are joined by two ample-voiced - and ample-bodied - ladies. Miriam Gauci has the larger role of Ginevra, who appears to have bedded half of Florence, and is clearly an experienced soprano. Alessandra Marc does indeed make a mark as a discarded woman - there is promise in plenty here. All in all this is one of the strongest casts Wexford has fielded and Albert Rosen from the pit keeps them all on their toes.

Robert Carsen's production

of Bellini's *La straniera* is Wexford new-style and a model of how to transfer a straggly romantic opera to the Theatre Royal's modest stage. Roman's plot, his second collaboration with Bellini, is cumbersome and, in contrast to Giordano's *Cena*, all too uncomfortably dependent on what has happened before the curtain goes up. The *straniera*, or stranger, of the title happens to be the Queen of France, temporarily living inognito and veiled near a Brittany lake. A local Count, Arturo, falls in love with her, which causes some distress to his own intended and leads to generally dire consequences all round.

Carsen manages to knock some lucidity into this story by presenting it as the kind of costume drama that a Walter Scott might have written. He uses a series of dark wooden panels, cunningly designed by Russell Craig, to suggest the home of Arturo's intended, where much of the action takes place, and ever present at the back of the stage is a panorama of the lake itself, complete with ruined castle.

The rare revivals of *La straniera* in our time have usually been for a soprano, notably Scott and Caballe. But the real discovery of

Wexford's *Straniera* is a tenor, Ingus Peterson from Latvia, making his debut in the West. And a highly impressive debut it is too. Capitalising on Peterson's stage presence, Robert Carsen centres his production on Arturo who is first found gazing at portrait of *La straniera*, known in Britain as *Alaide*. It closes, apart from an aria of despair from *Alaide*, when Arturo stabs himself. Peterson's tenor comes easily and heroically with all Bellini's demands; only a little more suavity in the tone is wanting, plus some more stage experience.

The high point in a performance with no low points came in the tenor-baritone encounter of Act II, when Arturo is forced into marriage by Valdeburgo, the minister and, as it happens, brother of the lady of the lake. Jake Gardner was highly effective in this later role, which was created by Tamburini.

The ladies would have shown more brightly in dramatic male company. Renata Daltin showed a clean and flexible soprano in the title role, with plenty of the dashes of melancholy correct for a Bellinian Queen in exile, but lacked personality. Cynthia Clarey, an experienced Wexford hand, made much of her aria as the fiancée who never looks like making it to the altar.

The chorus, who had had an off night in *Cendrillon*, were right back to form and artfully handled by Carsen as a bunch of spiteful commentators on the action, one of several pointers in the direction of Verdi. Jan Latham-Koenig, whom I have not previously found too impressive in the opera house, sounded well at home with Bellini, a score which has all its composer's favourite trademarks and deserves to be much better known.

John Higgins

● London will have a chance to sample *La straniera* when it comes to the OEH for two performances on November 3 and 5.

● Next year Wexford visitors are promised *Elisa e Claudio* (Mercedante), *The Devil and Kate* (Dvorak) plus a double bill *Turandot* (Busoni) and *Don Giovanni* (Cazzaniga). Not exactly heavily trampled paths.

A slip between the fingers

CONCERT

LSO/
Rostropovich
Barbican

For three of his eight birthday concerts, Mstislav Rostropovich is taking upon himself the role of conductor. In last night's Beethoven and Shostakovich symphonies, the surrender of bow for baton seemed rather less than fair exchange.

Shostakovich had the better deal. In the slow movement of the Fifth Symphony, when Rostropovich actually dispensed with the baton entirely and played the orchestra, as it were, with bare hands, there was a sense of cohesion and synthesis which brought new strength to his reading.

It was, as may have been expected, deeply felt. But the breadth of human emotion which Rostropovich was obviously at pains to recreate too often just slid out of reach. This was partly because he would wind up his players with great alacrity but then fail to control their wind-down:

phrasing was allowed to wilt, ensemble to wander too often.

The London Symphony Orchestra was respectful but tense. And the sense of edginess which in the end communicated itself to the audience had a lot to do with the fact that Rostropovich never quite took the pulse of the works in hand. This was a matter of graver concern in the *Eroica* Symphony.

Its rhythmic bone structure can have meaning only if the pulse is there underneath: if not, it takes on a curiously static quality which can accumulate into near *rigor mortis* by the time the finale is reached. Rostropovich's tempi were perversely slow but that was not quite the point: there were glimpses of a massive power there which could have changed the performance if only all things had been equal.

They tried to be: Ashley Attercliffe mediated from the leader's chair, Kurt-Hans Goedicke moulded and defined with his drumsticks and the entire body of cellos paid homage where it was entirely and properly due.

Hilary Finch

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THE WEEK AHEAD



CONCERTS

Berio's Baton: Luciano Berio makes a rare conducting appearance on Monday with the BBC Philharmonic at the Barbican. Included in the British premiere of his orchestration of Brahms's Clarinet Sonata Op 120 No 1 in which the soloist will be Sabine Meyer, of the Berlin Philharmonic. Also on the programme are Haydn's Symphony No 50 and Berio's own Concerto for Two Flutes in which the soloists are the ever-glamorous Labèque Sisters. Barbican Centre, Silk Street, London EC2 (01-628 8795), Monday, 7.45pm.



THEATRE

Captain Cole: George Cole dons the look for the first of the West End's Christmas shows, the musical version of *Peter Pan*. The flying is more spectacular than ever, courtesy of the Foys, though Captain Hook stays firmly on the ground, give or take a hand in the crocodile. Lulu plays Peter and after London, the show flies off to Barrie's homeland for appearances in Aberdeen and Edinburgh. Cambridge Theatre, London WC2 (01-379 5259). Previews from Friday. Opens November 12.



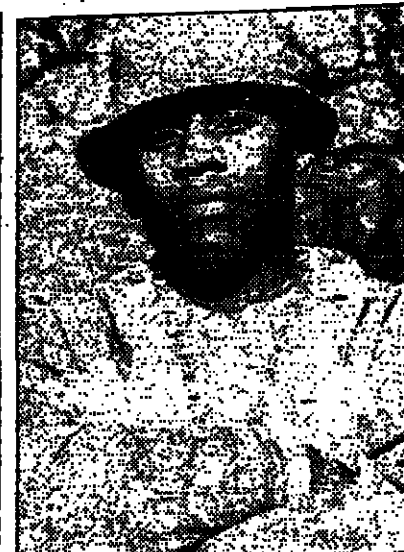
GALLERIES

Knights to Remember: The drawing (above) in the Westminster Peabody is one of 600 exhibits from between 1200 and 1400 featuring in a survey of the qualities of an obscure period of British art. Stained glass, metal work, misericords, carved tombs, manuscripts, paintings and decorative art have been borrowed from country churches, cathedrals and monasteries. *The Age of Chivalry: Art in Plantagenet England*, at the Royal Academy of Arts, London W1 (01-734 9052), from Friday.



BOOKS

Passion Player: Edith Nesbit of *The Railway Children* was one of our finest and best loved writers of children's fiction. *A Woman of Passion*, by Julia Briggs (Hutchinson, £18.95) reveals that she was also political and a liberated woman. Her love life included G B S and a string of young lovers. Her close friend, Alice, bore Edith's husband Hubert two children, whom Edith brought up as her own. They were Fabians and thick with them all from the Webbs to H G Wells, whom Edith diverted from seducing Bland's daughter.



ROCK

Not So Mean: LL Cool J, or Ladies Love Cool James, may be a rap super-star with two million-selling albums, but he is also a respectful teenager who still lives quietly with his granny in Queens, New York. He placed the first hip hop ballad, "I Need Love", on his album *Bigger And Deffer* and the decidedly un-macho plea was recently a UK Top 10 single. He headlines the '87 Def Jam package tour with Public Enemy and Eric B & Rakim. Tomorrow, Monday and Tuesday, Hammersmith Odeon, London W6 (01-748 4081).



FILMS

Sharing: James Wilby and Hugh Grant launched their careers in style by sharing the Venice Film Festival's Best Actor prize for *Maurice* (15). Adapted by the Merchant-Ivory team from E.M. Forster's novel, Wilby is Maurice, a model product of a conventional upbringing; Grant plays the fellow undergraduate who introduces him to homosexual love. A young gamekeeper (Rupert Graves) is also involved. James Ivory directs with customary fastidiousness. Cannon Shaftesbury Avenue (01-836 6279), from Friday.

THEATRE

Apartment 404: NT Studio Theatre production, fresh from a national tour. A Ferland family is hit by the redundancy of the only breadwinner. Theatre Upstairs, Royal Court, Soane Square, SW1 (01-730 1745). Opens Tues.

Dangerous Obsession: New thriller by N J Crisp, with Dredford, Lancelotti, Drinkwater and Jeremy Bulloch. Apollo Shaftesbury Avenue, London W1 (01-437 2663). Previews from Thurs. First night Nov 9.

Hamlet Machine: Robert Wilson's production of Heiner Müller's piece, previewed here in September and since toured to Europe. Almeida Theatre, Almeida Street, London N1 (01-359 4404). First night Wed.

A Private View: Graeme Company, of disabled performers, present a touring show with an all-female cast. Watermans Arts Centre, 40 High Street, Brentford, Middlesex (01-588 1176). Opens Tues.

The Rover: Stephanie Beacham joins Jeremy Irons in the RSC transfer from Stratford of a popular romp by Aphra Behn, directed by John Barton. Merald (01-236 5568). reviews Wed and Thurs (mat and eve). First night Fri. In repertory.

OUT OF TOWN

Bristol: Macbeth/Brumstone and Treacle: In the main house "The Scottish Play", while the New Vic stages Dennis Potter's tale of a demonic young man, *Old Vic New Vic* (0222 27466). Macbeth Preview Wed, opens Thurs. Brumstone opens Wed.

Coventry: Guardian Angels: World premiere of a commissioned play by Julian Cumber, a love story spanning 50 years. Belgrave (0203 553055). Opens Thurs.

Gloucester: No Man's Land: Giles Havergal directs and features in the Harold Pinter play, with Robert David Macdonald, Patrick Hannaway, Jonathan Phillips. Citizens' (041 429 5561). Preview Thurs. Opens Fri.

Liverpool: Notes: Courtroom drama by Tom Topor, highly rated on its New York debut. Playhouse (051 709 8363). Opens Wed.

Stratford-upon-Avon: Measure for Measure: Nicholas Hytner directs Josette Simon, Roger Allam, Sean Baker. Royal Shakespeare Theatre (0789 255623). Previews from Thurs. First night Nov 11. In repertory.

The New Inn: Late work by Ben Jonson, directed by John Caird. Swan Theatre (0789 255623). Previews from Wed. First night Nov 10. In repertory.

Cymbeline: Bill Alexander directs a cast including Julie Legrand, David Bradley, Nicholas Farrell, Harriet Walter. The Other Place (0789 255623). Previews from Wed. First night Nov 12. In repertory.

CONCERTS

Beethoven Cycle: The Meitos Quartet begins a complete series of Beethoven string quartets with the Op 59 No 1 and 127. Wigmore Hall, 36 Wigmore Street, London W1 (01-935 2141). Tomorrow, 4pm.

Post-Amadeus: Norbert Brainin (violin) and Martin Lovett (cello), formerly of the Amadeus Quartet, join Georges Pledermacher (piano) to play trios by Mozart K 502, Beethoven Op 1 No 3 and Brahms Op 87. Manor House, 80 East End Road, London N3 (01-348 2268). Tomorrow, 7.30pm.

Judd/Philharmonia: James Judd conducts the Philharmonia in Beethoven's Symphony No 6 "Pastoral" and Schubert's Symphony No 8 "Unfinished". Hugh Timney solos in Mozart's Piano Concerto K 467. Festival Hall, Tomorrow, 7.30pm.

THEATRE

Jarvis/LSO: Peter Donohoe (piano) solos in Rachmaninov's Paganini Rhapsody and Neeme Järvi conducts the LSO in Schumann's *Genoveva* Overture and Brahms's Symphony No 4. Barbican Centre, Silk Street, London EC2 (01-628 8795, cc 638 8891). Tomorrow, 7.30pm.

Resurrecting Mahler: Mahler's giant "Resurrection" Symphony performed by the Young Musicians' Symphony Orchestra, London Philharmonic Choir and soloists under James Blair. Festival Hall, Mon, 8pm.

Friscopolphony: Esa-Pekka Salonen conducts the Philharmonia in Ligeti's *San Francisco Polphony*. Debussy's *Images* and Chou-Liang Lin solos in Sibelius's Violin Concerto. Festival Hall, Tues, 7.30pm.

More Rostropovich: In the presence of HM Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother, Rostropovich, still celebrating his 60th birthday, solos in cello concertos by Haydn, Lutoslawski, Bloch's *Schelomo* and Tchaikovsky's *Rococo Variations*. Neeme Järvi conducts LSO. Festival Hall, Thurs, 7.30pm.

For the Birds: In aid of the RSPB Sir Charles Groves conducts the RPO in Greg's *Gyre Gylt* Suite No 1, Tchaikovsky's Symphony No 6 "Pathétique" and Lydia Mordkovich solos in Bruch's Violin Concerto No 1. Barbican Centre, Fri, 7.45pm.

PHOTOGRAPHY

A Private View: The erotic and exotic in photography. One of the best images is by Leopold Reutlinger of a girl reclining, taken in 1880. Work by Man Ray, Riefenstahl, Bravo, Walter Sande and many others. National Centre of Photography, The Octagon, Milsom Street, Bath (0225 62841) from today until Jan 9.

The Industrial Image: Touring show covers industry since Victorian times. Maritime and Industrial Museum, Museum Square, Maritime Quarter, Swansea. (0792 50351) until Jan 9.

JAZZ

Foil & Vocal Summit: Any doubts about John Taylor's place in the first rank of European pianists should be laid to rest by this tour, which brings together Taylor's occasional quartet Foil and the female trio, Vocal Summit. Queen Elizabeth Hall, London SE1 (01-928 3191). Wed: Turner Sims Concert Hall, Southampton (0703 32601). Fri.

Eduardo Niebla & Antonio Forcione: Guitar duo showcase material from their Virgin LP *Bull's Head*. London SW13 (01-876 5241). Mon: Band On The Wall, Manchester (061 834 1786). Wed.

Mark Murphy: American singer reaches out to a new generation of listeners. Bass Clef, London N1 (01-729 2476). Tues, Wed.

First House: Highly promising quartet featuring reeds player Ken Stubbs and pianist Ojano Bates. Bethesda Chapel, Dursley, Gloucestershire (0453 850703), tonight, 8pm.

Echo & The Bunnymen: Only shows salvaged from UK tour following Ian McCulloch's American stage injuries. Other dates postponed until Jan. Tonight, Brighton Centre (0273 202681). Mon, Wembley Arena, Middlesex (01-902 1234).

Alexander O'Neal: Soul stud with the voice to match his Lenny Henry delivery. Tonight and tomorrow, Soul Weekender, Porting, Prestatyn (enq. LiveWire 01-364 1212; Mon, St David's Hall, Cardiff (0222 371236); Wed, Royal Centre, Nottingham (0602 482626); Thurs, Manchester Apollo (061 273 3775). This is a top six.

Marillion: The Market Square Heroes limber up for inevitable Christmas shows. Tues, Wed and Thurs, Wembley Arena, Middlesex (01-902 1234).

Rock: Egan as Pym: "In many ways a weak man, but immensely likeable."

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RADIO

Lowry's People: It is surprising how little we have heard about the painter L S Lowry in his centenary year. Radio 4, tonight, 10.15-10.45pm.

Little Steven: Ex-Springsteen man and Gypsy Rose Lee lookalike. Tues, Lease Cliff Hall, Folkestone (0203 54685). Wed, Hammersmith Odeon, London W6 (01-748 4081); Fri, Loughborough University (0509 263171).

Suzanne Vega: Her UK popularity has at last been matched by success at home. Thurs, Newport Leisure Centre (0633 59676); Fri, Manchester Apollo (061 273 3775).

File On 4: The first of three major reports from the Soviet Union. Radio 4, Tuesday, 7.20-8.00pm.

Before the Blues: Paul Oliver presents a new series on the birth of the blues. Radio 3, Wednesday, 12.30-1.00pm.

Punters: A new venture gives members of the public the chance to make their own investigative programmes. Radio 4, Thursday, 9.05-9.30am.

Opera: Last chance for *Le nozze di Figaro* in Johannes Schacht's probing new production. Tonight, Mon and Wed, 7pm. Covent Garden, London WC2 (01-240 1066).

English National Opera: This afternoon (2.30pm) and evening (7.30pm) Stephen Sondheim's *Pacific Overtures*. Thurs (7.30pm) sees Jonathan Miller's *Macbeth* with Josephine Barston on Tues and Fri; the second part of Barlow's epic *The Trojan* at Carthage on Thurs and Sat Nov 7; and the *Marriage of Figaro* on Wed. All performances, 7.15pm. Palace Theatre, Manchester (061 236 9922).

Halloween Ghost Tour: meet today, St Paul's tube, 7pm, £2.50. **Halloween Pub Walk:** meet today, Blackfriars tube, 7.15pm, £3. **Rock Routes & The Swinging Sixties:** meet tomorrow, Leicester Square tube, 2.30pm, £2.

WALKS: As Grandstand starts 3.10-4.00pm. **As Grandstand starts 3.10-4.00pm.** **As Grandstand starts 3.10-4.00pm.** **As Grandstand starts 3.10-4.00pm.**

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GALLERIES

Whitworth Young Contemporaries: 90 recent graduates selected from an open submission. Whitworth Art Gallery, Manchester (061 273 4865). From Fri.

Salvatore Ferragamo: Art of the shoe (1927-1980): Chic footwear by the Italian shoemaker. Victoria and Albert Museum, London SW7 (01-569 6371). From today.

Northern Spirit: Paintings from Scandinavia, a region whose historical art is being favourably re-appraised. Connaught Brown, London W1 (01-408 0382). From Thurs.

Made in China: Paintings, drawings and collages made by Richard Cawley, Eamon Luddy, Andrew Whittle and Chris Carr during a three month trip earlier this year. Curwen Gallery, London W1 (01-636 1459). From Thurs.

DANCE: **Northern Ballet Theatre:** Can be seen on BBC TV (Fri) in the Lowry ballet *A Simple Man* as well as their stage performances of *Swan Lake* today at Southsea and Tues to Nov 7 at Liverpool. Kings, Southsea, (0705 82522). Liverpool Empire (051 709 1555).

Dance Umbrella: Two fascinating Japanese dancers, Eiko and Koma, are at Chapter Centre, Cardiff, tonight and the ICA Mon-Wed. Other new work at The Place and Riverside Studios, also at the Arncliffe, Bristol. Details 01-741 4040.

Television: **Spitting Image:** Fresh series of vicious puppetry with

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FILMS

The South Bank Show: Profile of Suzanne Vega, subtle and delicate folk minstrel from New York. (TV, Sun, 10.30-11.30pm).

The Courage to Fail: Graphic five-part survey of the burgeoning journey from the artist's apprentice to magician of modern technology. (BBC 2, Mon, 8.10-9.00pm).

V: The most publicised poem in modern history. Tony Harrison's attack on contemporary society is propelled by rage and integral swear words. (Channel 4, Wed, 11.00-11.40pm).

Maschera (18): Michael Sarrazin as a police commissioner involved with opera-loving homosexuals. Charlotte Rampling plays his devoted lover, Belgian-born Patrick Conrad directs. Cannon Première (01-439 4470), from Fri.

Roxanne (PG): Cyranos de Bergerac reworked by and for Steve Martin, as a fire chief whose nose seems to prevent true love. With Daryl Hannah. Australian Fred Schepisi directs. Cannon Haymarket (01-839 1527), from Fri.

Didn't You Kill My Brother? and Mr Jolly Lives Next Door (15): Two short features from the Comic Strip team directed respectively by Bob Spiers and Stephen Frears. Gags and plots matter less than noise, anarchy, vomit and violence. With Alexi Sayle, Beryl Reid, Rick Mayall, Adrian Edmondson, Nicholas Parsons. Cannon Baker Street (01-836 9772), Scala (01-278 0051), from Fri.

Regional Television Variations: Continued from facing page

SATURDAY

BBC1: 12.15-1.00pm *Scottish News* (12.15-1.00pm) *Scottish News* (1.00-1.15pm) *Scottish News* (1.15-1.30pm) *Scottish News* (1.30-1.45pm) *Scottish News* (1.45-2.00pm) *Scottish News* (2.00-2.15pm) *Scottish News* (2.15-2.30pm) *Scottish News* (2.30-2.45pm) *Scottish News* (2.45-3.00pm) *Scottish News* (3.00-3.15pm) *Scottish News* (3.15-3.30pm) *Scottish News* (3.30-3.45pm) *Scottish News* (3.45-4.00pm) *Scottish News* (4.00-4.15pm) *Scottish News* (4.15-4.30pm) *Scottish News* (4.30-4.45pm) *Scottish News* (4.45-5.00pm) *Scottish News* (5.00-5.15pm) *Scottish News* (5.15-5.30pm) *Scottish News* (5.30-5.45pm) *Scottish News* (5.45-6.00pm) *Scottish News* (6.00-6.15pm) *Scottish News* (6.15-6.30pm) *Scottish News* (6.30-6.45pm) *Scottish News* (6.45-7.00pm) *Scottish News* (7.00-7.15pm) *Scottish News* (7.15-7.30pm) *Scottish News* (7.30-7.45pm) *Scottish News* (7.45-8.00pm) *Scottish News* (8.00-8.15pm) *Scottish News* (8.15-8.30pm) *Scottish News* (8.30-8.45pm) *Scottish News* (8.45-9.00pm) *Scottish News* (9.00-9.15pm) *Scottish News* (9.15-9.30pm) *Scottish News* (9.30-9.45pm) *Scottish News* (9.45-10.00pm) *Scottish News* (10.00-10.15pm) *Scottish News* (10.15-10.30pm) *Scottish News* (10.30-10.45pm) *Scottish News* (10.45-11.00pm) *Scottish News* (11.00-11.15pm) *Scottish News* (11.15-11.30pm) *Scottish News* (11.30-11.45pm) *Scottish News* (11.45-12.00pm) *Scottish News* (12.00-12.15pm) *Scottish News* (12.15-12.30pm) *Scottish News* (12.30-12.45pm) *Scottish News* (12.45-1.00pm) *Scottish News* (1.00-1.15pm) *Scottish News* (1.15-1.30pm) *Scottish News* (1.30-1.45pm) *Scottish News* (1.45-2.00pm) *Scottish News* (2.00-2.15pm) *Scottish News* (2.15-2.30pm) *Scottish News* (2.30-2.45pm) *Scottish News* (2.45-3.00pm) *Scottish News* (3.00-3.15pm) *Scottish News* (3.15-3.30pm) *Scottish News* (3.30-3.45pm) *Scottish News* (3.45-4.00pm) *Scottish News* (4.00-4.15pm) *Scottish News* (4.15-4.30pm) *Scottish News* (4.30-4.45pm) *Scottish News* (4.45-5.00pm) *Scottish News* (5.00-5.15pm) *Scottish News* (5.15-5.30pm) *Scottish News* (5.30-5.45pm) *Scottish News* (5.45-6.00pm) *Scottish News* (6.00-6.15pm) *Scottish News* (6.15-6.30pm) *Scottish News* (6.30-6.45pm) *Scottish News* (6.45-7.00pm) *Scottish News* (7.00-7.15pm) *Scottish News* (7.15-7.30pm) *Scottish News* (7.30-7.45pm) *Scottish News* (7.45-8.00pm) *Scottish News* (8.00-8.15pm)

Is There Anybody There?
(Channel 4, 8.30pm), an over-long guide to the paranormal, is at first a horribly normal and predictable rag-bag. Uri Geller's psychic powers now unearth precious minerals, we are told. "My belief in gold is very important for me, my friends, our health and world peace," he declares, modestly. A badly-staged levitation in Enfield is the stuff of tabloids. Dr Nicholas Humphrey's languid manner improves once he becomes sceptical, and starts seeking rational explanations for "UFO's official" stories. Once in California, we are well and truly in the land of loop-the-loop. A former secretary

turned "Trance Channel", in touch with the spirit of an Indian, announces disingenuously: "What matters is the information coming through, and if that is helping people then it doesn't matter if I'm deluding myself into thinking in a touch with a spirit, or if there really is one". Humphrey retains an open mind on his subject, which is perhaps more than his viewers will manage given the evidence that is presented here, which suggests an irrefutable conclusion: there's one born every minute.

Chris Petit



In search of enlightenment: psychologist Nicholas Humphrey appears in *Is There Anybody There*, C4, 8.30pm



Through the looking glass: one of the pygmies whose story is told in *Baka* - People of the Rainforest, C4, 7.15pm

CHOICE
● Filmed over two years, *Baka*, People of the Rainforest (Channel 4, 7.15pm) shows life among the Baka pygmies in Cameroon, a primitive existence both utterly remote and strangely familiar (husband to wife: "Get up, the roof's leaking," to which she answers: "It's on your side. You fix it"). Set pieces work best in Philip Agland's painstaking film: a 140ft climb up a tree to collect honey (the cameraman bravely shines up too); a golden cat feasts on an antelope's carcass while the women fish nearby and hold a teasing conversation about men. A

dramatic sub-plot develops with a village feud over one of the daughters, buried in the universal manner for doing nothing but shout, chase women and drink. The Baka, who for the most part seem unusually cheerful and tolerant of the intrusive camera, are, in fact, threatened with extinction. For them, as for most of our people, their generation will be the last. Conscientious film-making, this, but marred by an unconvincing commentary, spoken in unnecessarily hushed tones, which brings on a bad attack of anthropological cutes.

C.P.

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WALL STREET

Dow rises further in early trading

[illegible]

Berisford board 'is unable to advise' on ABF offer merit

The defence of S&W Berisford against the 400p a share cash bid from Associated British Foods has been badly undermined by the crash in the stock market, which has knocked Berisford shares from around 430p to 370p.

In its defence document, issued yesterday, Berisford directors said they had made no decision about their own shares and felt unable to make a recommendation as to whether shareholders should accept ABF's offer. Berisford's board and its associates hold 20 per cent of the company.

When the £767 million bid was launched at the beginning of October, sending Berisford's shares sharply above the offer price, the Berisford board was unanimous in its rejection.

Mr Henry Lewis, the deputy chairman of Berisford, said the company had to respond to the unprecedented share price movement. The board felt it could not give any direct

guidance in such turbulent markets. It does, however, remain convinced that the group has excellent prospects under the present management and has nothing to gain from ABF management.

Berisford yesterday announced record profits from its subsidiary, British Sugar, of £72.1 million pre-tax in the year to the end of September against £57.1 million the previous year. The result, which was in line with expectations, reflected a bumper sugar beet crop of 8.1 million tonnes.

British Sugar, ABF's primary target in the Berisford stable, is the most efficient sugar beet processor in Europe and its position is being maintained through investment, Berisford said.

ABF shareholders meet on Tuesday to approve or veto the proposed acquisition of Berisford. The Weston family controls 63 per cent of the company, so it is up to them whether they proceed

with the bid. Mr Garfield Weston is the ABF chairman. With the offer price 30p above the market price, ABF might feel its price is too high. It could technically lapse its bid on the first closing date next Thursday, if it failed to win 90 per cent acceptance.

However, as ABF could raise its price by 50p a share and still enjoy earnings per share enhancements, the City considers it unlikely to withdraw.

Berisford could be let off the hook by the bid being referred to the Monopolies Commission, as British Sugar has about 55 per cent of the British sugar market.

Berisford's defence document emphasized that the group had seen a fundamental restructuring over the last 18 months and a greatly strengthened management team. It claimed to have a balance in activities between generating quality earnings and developing exciting new growth opportunities.



Counting the cost: the worst weather disaster for insurers

£64m storms bill for Sun Alliance

By Our City Staff

Sun Alliance, Britain's largest insurer of household buildings and contents, yesterday estimated that the violent storms of two weeks ago would result in about £60 million of household claims and £4 million of motor claims on its policies. There would also be commercial claims that were still impossible to forecast, but would be far lower than domestic claims.

The projections, based on the receipt of 60,000 claims so far, would make the gales the worst single weather disaster for insurance companies. Claims for burst pipes and winter weather damage covering the whole of the first quarter this year cost Sun Alliance £75 million.

Mr John Bishop, Sun Alliance assistant general manager for personal lines business in Britain, said past experience had shown that one-third of claims were received by the end of the

second week after an incident like floods or storms. Sun, therefore, expects to receive about 200,000 household claims. It received its first claims at 4am on October 16, the date of the storm.

Sun reckons it insures more than 25 per cent of households in Britain, with a strong bias towards the South-east where the storms hit hardest. Mr Bishop said a quarter of claims received had come through Sun's Watford office and a quarter through Croydon.

Royal Insurance, Britain's second largest household insurer with about 18 per cent of the market, said it was not yet able to forecast the likely claims total. It has less of a South-east bias and more of a commercial bias than Sun Alliance.

Sun Alliance said retired claims staff had been brought in throughout the country, and temporary staff recruited

Clampdown against rogue directors 'is taking effect'

By Colin Narborough

The Government yesterday claimed that its drive against "rogue" company directors is starting to bite after its vigorous and highly publicized pursuit of major fraud and malpractice in the City.

Mr Francis Maude, the minister for corporate and consumer affairs, said the tough new penalties for such directors have already brought 50 disqualifications, averaging five years each, since revised insolvency laws came into force at the end of last year.

Two new pieces of legislation, the Insolvency Act 1986 and the Company Directors Act 1986, came into operation

in December, obliging liquidators to report directors they consider "unfit" to run a company to the Department of Trade and Industry.

If the DTI confirms the evidence of unfitness, it can apply to the courts to have a director disqualified from the management of any business for a minimum of two years and a maximum of 15.

Mr Maude was reporting on the first fruits of the Acts to the annual dinner of the Insolvency Practitioners' Association, the professional body for authorized liquidators and administrators.

The disqualification provisions were designed to deal with the kind of director who left behind unpaid creditors, while continuing to trade as a new company, he said.

"We are determined to put paid to this kind of behaviour where someone who is clearly unfit to be a company director causes misery to smaller companies by deliberately setting out to avoid debts."

Mr Maude drew attention to the new office of company administrator, appointed to manage a company with reasonable prospects of returning to profitability.

Plan to tighten ship safety

By Rodney Cowton, Transport Correspondent

Britain is to tighten up the safety standards of ships registered in British dependent territories such as Gibraltar, the Cayman Islands and Bermuda. It is also going to provide additional protection for the British fishing industry against essentially foreign vessels which under present regulations are able to sail under the British flag.

Proposals to achieve these objectives are contained in the Merchant Shipping Bill, published yesterday by the Department of Transport.

A White Paper published at the same time says that under present regulations the Government has to accept responsibility for enforcing British maritime law on ships owned by companies which are effectively outside its jurisdiction. Another problem is that many of the dependent territories have not been able to maintain marine administrations which can administer and enforce the main international safety conventions.

This has made it possible for substandard ships to obtain registration as a British ship while escaping the rigorous survey and inspection requirements. A new register of fishing vessels will be established under the Bill. It is intended that vessels registered as British should be largely owned in Britain, and is designed to remove the situation where foreign-owned vessels can register as British.

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Newspaper profits rise

By Michael Tate

Portsmouth and Sunderland Newspapers made more money in the six months to end-September than in all of last year. The publishing, printing and retail group reported profits of £2.49 million against £948,000 a year ago, and £2.27 million for the full year.

Earnings are up from 4.8p to 13.1p a share, and the interim dividend is raised from 1.1p to 1.21p.

Advertising revenue has been rising everywhere and P&SN received its share with

an increase of more than 20 per cent over the period.

Mr Charles Brims, the chief executive, has changed editorial style and content and been rewarded with higher circulation.

Most of the 10 free newspapers have gained market share, says Mr Brims, and all three newspaper operations in Portsmouth, Sunderland and Croydon have seen profits rise 25 per cent. Printing activity was boosted by last April's contract to print 400,000 copies of the Observer.

COMMENT

The tapes are up at new starting point

It was always comforting for Tory politicians to assume that because the City institutions had acted as sub-underwriters for the BP issue, the fat cats of finance would lose whereas millions of members of the public who expressed interest were merely denied a quick profit. It is not quite like that.

In Britain, the system ensures that owners of unit trusts, members of pension schemes and holders of life assurance policies take most of the collective risk — and earn the underwriting fees when, as in most other government share sales, there are no claims on the insurance. Collectively ensures that no shirts will be lost.

That, unfortunately, will not necessarily apply to the 270,000 innocents who applied for 70 million BP shares. Their reported preference for long-term holding will be tested to the full.

In London, losses on the Government's BP shares never posed a serious threat to the financial system. A wide array of banks and market-makers will lose money on such underwriting as they took on their own account, but the total losses will be relatively small. Not so abroad, and particularly in North America, where Goldman Sachs, Wood Gundy & Co took the second largest block of shares.

Even there, there will have been some relief at the compromise at the Chancellor's rethink and the scheme cooked up with the Bank of England at the last minute, as both advocated and on Thursday predicted in this column.

There are two good elements in this. Abroad, where the bankers have to take the losses, it offers back-up liquidity and is, therefore, equivalent to the Federal Reserve ensuring enough money is around for the Wall Street firms to meet their commitments.

In the markets, putting a floor on the price of new BP shares is an extremely useful exercise. Without the issue, BP would almost certainly have fallen less than the market average both because of its top blue chip status and because of the basic soundness of its business. Because of the issue, BP overshot the market.

The effect was evident yesterday. The whole market improved, though it is impossible to tell whether the steadier dollar or the ending of BP uncertainty had the bigger influence. More to the point, BP shares improved 10p to 269p. The new partly-paid shares settled at 85p, comfortably above the 70p guarantee (and far above the price of 35p at which they might have opened had Mr Lawson not relented) and at a slight comparative premium to the existing shares.

There is an interesting pointer to the future here. If the market falls back again, there will undoubtedly be significant switching by the institutions from fully paid BP to the guaranteed value

partly paid shares, in which case the Bank of England will be landed with a lot of stock but institutional liquidity will be restored.

In the event of the market sustaining its present level or recovering further there seems little doubt that most of the funds which underwrote BP will hang on, not least because BP is just the sort of supposedly defensive stock they might want to buy if they decided the time was right to return to equity buying. There will, therefore, be a net loss of liquidity in the market.

The BP episode, on the Bank of England's formula, will therefore tend to damp both potential falls and potential recovery in shares.

The authorities were so pleased with the market response to the scheme, and signs of momentary stability on Wall Street, that the expected further cut in bank base rates was shelved. This did not please the gilt-edged market any more than did the prospect of Bank of England's buying of BP shares adding to the public sector's borrowing — though the potential for flexible accounting between the Bank of England's issue and banking departments should not be underestimated.

This restraint in the fixed interest market is another sign that markets are pausing for a rethink after a fortnight of increasingly hysterical chaos. For the moment, the voices proclaiming that smart investors should rush to add to their holdings have become quieter, if not actually still. At the other extreme, voices predicting an inevitably deep recession and plunging Thirties-style interest rates are retreating into caution.

Instead, professional investors are beginning to adjust to a step change. That means that current prices are no longer viewed as the temporary aberration of panic but as the new starting point.

It is no longer meaningful to talk of share ratings of 14 times earnings as tremendously cheap, because that is the judgement of a bull market.

For most sectors of the economy, profits are still rising. In many there are boom conditions that will last for a further 12 to 18 months at least. At these levels, prices will look distinctly cheaper as profit and dividend announcements come through. But there is a bear market. Few doubt that. And that means that there would be resistance to recovery as investors, large and small, seek to limit their losses or cash in whatever profits are left.

Only the inveterate pessimist, however, will yet assume that political co-operation will fail and the world economy turn into deep recession. For the moment, therefore, short-term interest rates may fall faster than long.

Graham Searjeant

Financial Editor

TEMPUS

Globe finds some self-respect in a world of market disasters

Globe Investment Trust, like most actively managed funds, has a "fire drill" to enable it to respond to changes in the markets. The trouble is that fire drills are not usually designed to cope with the effects of incendiary bombs on dry tinder.

When the flames spread as fast as the stock market panic of the last two weeks, the fire drill becomes useless.

Before the crash, the group had taken the view that markets were too high and had started to liquidate some of its investments, realising £100 million of cash. This helped to cushion it against the worst effects of the fall, as did its investments in Japan (6 per cent of its portfolio) and unquoted stocks (about 12 per cent).

Even so, Globe was overtaken by events. The value of the fund slumped by at least 20 per cent and the asset value is now nearer £1 billion, or 185p a share, than the £1.24 billion (232p a share) reported at the interim.

Given that Globe had 74 per cent in the British equity market, which itself has fallen by 30 per cent in the last two weeks, Globe's managers can take some satisfaction from their own performance.

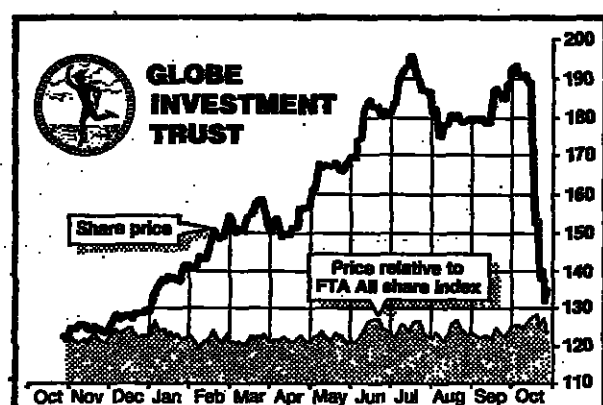
The group has begun to reinvest cautiously. It acknowledges that the economic fundamentals have not changed and that if American taxes are raised and government spending cut, the recessionary forces could be greater than forecast.

Globe is not over-exposed on the BP underwriting. It has put up £7 million for the £21 million it underwrote, implying a loss of under £2 million.

Globe shares, at 144p, have lost all the gains they made in 1987 and are now poised to benefit from any rally in the British market.

De La Rue

Robert Maxwell's motives, even to the seasoned observer, are at the best of times



far from crystal clear. But the timing of his recent investment in De La Rue, the security printer and printing equipment group, seems particularly perverse.

Over the last 10 days, Maxwell Communications has built up a holding in De La Rue of about 11 per cent and has stated that at present it has no intention of taking the stake above 15 per cent.

Yet intentions can change. And if this were to happen, the creation of a bid launched may appear ill-timed. Admittedly, De La Rue shares have fallen sharply in the stock market shake-out, but last year's rights issue could have provided the opportunity to snap up ill-paid shares.

But even if Mr Maxwell has not nursed for long a burning ambition to own De La Rue, a company he knows well as one of its best customers, its trading prospects are not bright in the current economic environment. Moreover, De La Rue wishes to remain independent.

Of course, Mr Maxwell may be trying to generate speculative interest, drawing in other parties. But even a hardened businessman may think twice before handing over to a hostile bidder, a group which he is on friendly terms with and which is an important supplier.

This leaves the possibility that market weakness is encouraging Mr Maxwell to build a genuine, long-term

holding in a company whose prospects he considers attractive. But De La Rue is not known for its defensive qualities, so the timing looks poor.

De La Rue has a high exposure to the American generating 35 per cent of profits. Besides this, not only are banknote contracts dollar-denominated, but there could also be delays on Third World banknote printing contracts if there were a worldwide recession. De La Rue is also a significant exporter, so it is susceptible to currency fluctuations.

This picture may be unreasonably pessimistic, but while the uncertainty lasts, De La Rue shares look risky even for the shrewdest investor.

Next month's interims should see De La Rue en route for annual profits up 16 per cent to £64 million, putting the shares on a p/e of 13.2 times. Next year's prospects are less certain.

This rating is high enough unless Mr Maxwell takes the longer-term view and adds De La Rue to his empire even if earnings growth is dampened.

And Mr Maxwell denies that he is going to do this.

National

Home Loans

National Home Loans Corporation, formed two years ago, has demonstrated during

its short life that it is a successful pioneer in more ways than one.

The share price has outperformed the market by 75 per cent over the past year; by 39 per cent over the past three months; and by 21 per cent in the last month.

Against the background of recent market shakeouts and the general nervousness that still abounds, some pause for breath must be expected. The quality of the company's mortgage book, however, and its set objective of paying out 60 per cent of distributable earnings by way of dividends clearly makes this a share to hold on to.

Pretax profits for the year to end-September of £11.1 million compare with £2.8 million and fully-diluted earnings are 9.3p a share, as against 3.4p a share previously.

The earnings leap allows the dividend to rise from 1.83p to 5.64p a share. At yesterday's share price of 183p, up 5p on the day, the yield is 4.4 per cent.

By the year-end, National Homes had £993 million of mortgage investments on its books compared with £323 million a year earlier, of which £280 million was Libor-linked. The group yesterday announced a £250 million Euro-commercial paper facility which will strengthen financial muscle.

National Home, as stated in its prospectus, will stay linked to residential property for the first three years of its life. But having established itself, its wings will undoubtedly spread once the time limit expires.

Building societies — the traditional mortgage lenders — have seen their share of the mortgage market gradually slip. At the beginning of 1986, that share was 74 per cent of the market. One year on, it was down to 64 per cent and could now be only about 50 per cent.

The independents have arrived.

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FAMILY MONEY/2

The colony that still calls

Optimism dies hard. You would not have thought many people would be advising you to invest in Hong Kong, but Peter Scott, Gartmore's international investment strategist, argues that the right time to think about buying in the colony is very soon.

"The situation is pretty awful," says Mr Scott. "But people are not yet suicidal. By the middle of next week they may reach that point and that is the time to buy. You will have to a brave investor but you don't make money by buying at the top of the market. You make money when you buy distress situations and see it rise."

That Hong Kong is a distress situation is without question. Our table, on an offer-to-

bid basis, shows how bad it is. It indicates what your position would be if you were invested in Hong Kong and tried to get out — the offer-to-bid includes the dealing costs involved in selling your units.

On an offer-to-offer basis, where you leave your money in the trust, so that dealing costs are not involved, the situation improves but not by much. An average of six funds on an offer-to-bid basis have had a -49.6 per cent performance since Black Monday.

On an offer-to-offer basis the same funds had the slightly better performance of -46.3 per cent.

Go away from Hong Kong and the picture improves just a little. The average of 70 unit trusts in the Far East, but not

including the ones exclusively devoted to Hong Kong, have had an average offer-to-bid performance over the same period of -34.9 per cent.

Gartmore, which has had 10 per cent redemptions since the crash — it started quoting prices this Tuesday — has the dubious distinction of having performed better than its other Hong Kong rivals. It comes top of our losers' league with its offer-to-bid performance of -43.7 per cent.

Mr Scott attributes this "success" to the fact that the trust is wholly invested in blue-chip Hong Kong companies. These include a great many utilities, the Hong Kong Bank, Jardine Matheson, Swire and Hutchinson. The problem is that even the biggest of blue-chip companies have extensive property investments. Swire and Hutchinson have property subsidiaries and since the crash blue-chip companies have fallen by 50 per cent.

Mr Scott confesses: "There will be a fall in property prices. I do not think we will get a property slump but this will have an effect. The problem is that it is extremely difficult to

get away from property when you invest in Hong Kong. You could go into manufacturing but these are second-line stocks and they have fallen much more since the peak."

On the broader front there is optimism because Hong Kong was showing none of the classic signs of being at the top of the market before the crash and the economy is, says Mr Scott, "extremely strong". He adds: "The markets may fall further but the companies will survive and after the holocaust they will look extremely attractive."

MB

Portfolio Gold

For readers who may have missed a copy of *The Times* this week, we repeat below the week's *Portfolio* price changes (today's are on page 27).

	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun
1	-1.1	-1.7	+1.8	-4.4			
2	-12.3	-4.6	-2.8				
3	-9.3	-5.5	-3.3				
4	-10.5	+4.8	-3.7				
5	-7.1	-8.7	-5.4				
6	-11.1	-4.5	-4.7				
7	-11.3	-1.8	-1.5				
8	-10.2	-4.4	-1.4				
9	-10.4	-4.5	-1.5				
10	-8.7	-4.8	-5.3				
11	-7.4	-4.3	-1.4				
12	-8.7	-7.7	-3.5				
13	-8.5	-5.6	-2.8				
14	-10.4	-4.4	-2.5				
15	-12.2	-5.5	-3.7				
16	-8.5	-5.7	-3.7				
17	-8.5	-5.7	-4.3				
18	-8.3	-4.4	-3.4				
19	-8.2	-4.4	-3.5				
20	-8.5	-7.7	-2.6				
21	-9.7	-7.9	-5.4				
22	-10.4	-4.6	-3.8				
23	-9.2	-2.5	-1.6				
24	-7.8	-4.8	-4.5				
25	-9.5	-5.4	-4.7				
26	-9.3	-5.6	-2.8				
27	-5.8	-4.9	-3.4				
28	-12.3	-4.6	-3.8				
29	-7.7	-3.6	-2.4				
30	-10.4	-4.5	-2.6				
31	-11.3	-4.8	-2.5				
32	-8.3	-4.3	-3.8				
33	-9.5	-5.4	-4.7				
34	-8.5	-7.7	-3.8				
35	-10.3	-3.7	-2.6				
36	-10.2	-4.8	-3.3				
37	-8.5	-5.7	-2.7				
38	-12.2	-5.5	-2.5				
39	-6.9	-4.8	-5.4				
40	-8.4	-4.7	-3.8				
41	-8.7	-7.7	-5.5				
42	-12.3	-4.6	-2.7				
43	-11.6	-4.5	-3.6				
44	-7.4	-4.4	-2.4				

Two new accounts from Abbey National

The Abbey National Building Society's new current account banking service is expected to become operational at the end of November. The society intends to replace its existing Cheque Savings account with two new interest-bearing accounts. Unlike Cheque Savings, both new accounts will allow standing orders and direct debits and will carry a cheque guarantee card.

Initially, the new accounts — the Abbey National Current Account, and a high-interest cheque account — will be offered only to customers who already hold a Cheque Savings Account. The 380,000 Cheque Savings account-holders will be sent a letter early in November explaining that all Cheque Savings accounts are to be replaced with one of the new accounts at the end of the month.

The high-interest cheque account will be for customers with higher balances, and is likely to have a minimum balance of £2,500, whereas the Current Account will be for customers with £1 or more. The rates of interest paid on the accounts will reflect this difference. Details of the interest rates are not yet available.

The Abbey intends to make the accounts generally available in the Spring of 1988.

The NSPCC has linked up with the Bank of Scotland to launch Britain's first ever charity Visa card. The Bank of Scotland NSPCC Visa Card is like any other major credit card except that it helps the NSPCC's work for children. Every time a card account is opened, the Bank of Scotland donates £5 to the NSPCC. It will take only 100,000 cardholders, which will raise £500,000 for the NSPCC. The Bank of Scotland will also make further donations to the NSPCC calculated on what is spent with the card.

Another way to help children will be announced next week when Target, in association with the Save the Children Fund, launches a new unit trust. The fund will be invested in opportunity

stocks throughout the world. Target will pay a percentage of its annual management fee to Save the Children. The minimum investment is thought to be £1,000.

A telephone survey of 1,008 people conducted by Audience Selection last weekend shows that 14 per cent of people who own stocks, shares or unit trusts took advice from a friend, or family, whereas only 9 per cent turned to the bank, 3 per cent to an accountant and 2 per cent to a solicitor.

Only 3 per cent thought they would lose so much money and only 5 per cent would never have invested in the first place if they had known that the stock market would fall. Despite the crash, more than half thought things could only get better, but 20 per cent thought people should be better informed about the risks they run when investing in stocks and shares.

Royal Life Fund Management is offering a share exchange scheme during the four days of the Money Eighty Seven Show. Investors with shares in British Telecom, British Gas, British Airways and British Airports Authority will be able to exchange these, or a mixture of shares and cash, for units in Royal Life's unit trusts. Two trusts are included in this offer — the International Cautionary Trust and the International Growth Trust. The minimum investment is £1,500. The prices offered for the shares will be the mid-price of the bid-offer spread.

This may not be the best time to invest in unit trusts but Royal, which had a flamboyant campaign to launch its funds, argues that the Cautionary Trust is a defensive fund, investing in bonds world-wide as well as equities.

The Government has relaxed one of the rules on Personal Equity Plans. Plan managers will be required to send reports and accounts only to investors who opt to receive them. But discretionary plan managers will have to provide a six-monthly statement of their investment strategy to every plan-holder. The changes come into effect on January 1.

'Substantial fortunes can be made in stock market crashes. But only by the brave.'

Amongst all the recent talk of doom and gloom one thing has been largely overlooked.

Some of the biggest-ever fortunes have been made in the wake of a market crash.

Those investors who were brave enough to put money in the market in late '74 subsequently reaped the rewards.

We believe that stock market prices currently represent very good value.

This is particularly relevant for a new unit trust which can buy in at these prices.

New Emerging Growth fund well poised

Bill Mott, Buckmaster & Moore's Investment Director, has been preparing the ground for the new Emerging Growth Fund for several months now.

Despite recent events his faith in it remains unmoved.

It will only invest in the UK.

And it will be seeking to invest in the next generation of UK market leaders.

'Many things still remain very attractive about the British economy,' says Bill Mott.

Managements are now more professional. Work forces are more motivated. And many new companies have now installed new plant incorporating revolutionary new technology.

Bill Mott meets several candidate companies every week. In this way, the

quality of the company's products, management and work force can be intelligently assessed.

All the companies selected will be medium-sized companies with a good, established track record.

They will already be challenging major companies in a serious way.

And they will all also have outgrown the embryonic stage of small company vulnerability.

All will possess high growth potential.

Obviously, investing in such companies before they become giants could be very lucrative.

On the other hand, in the current situation no-one can guarantee that the market has reached its lowest point.

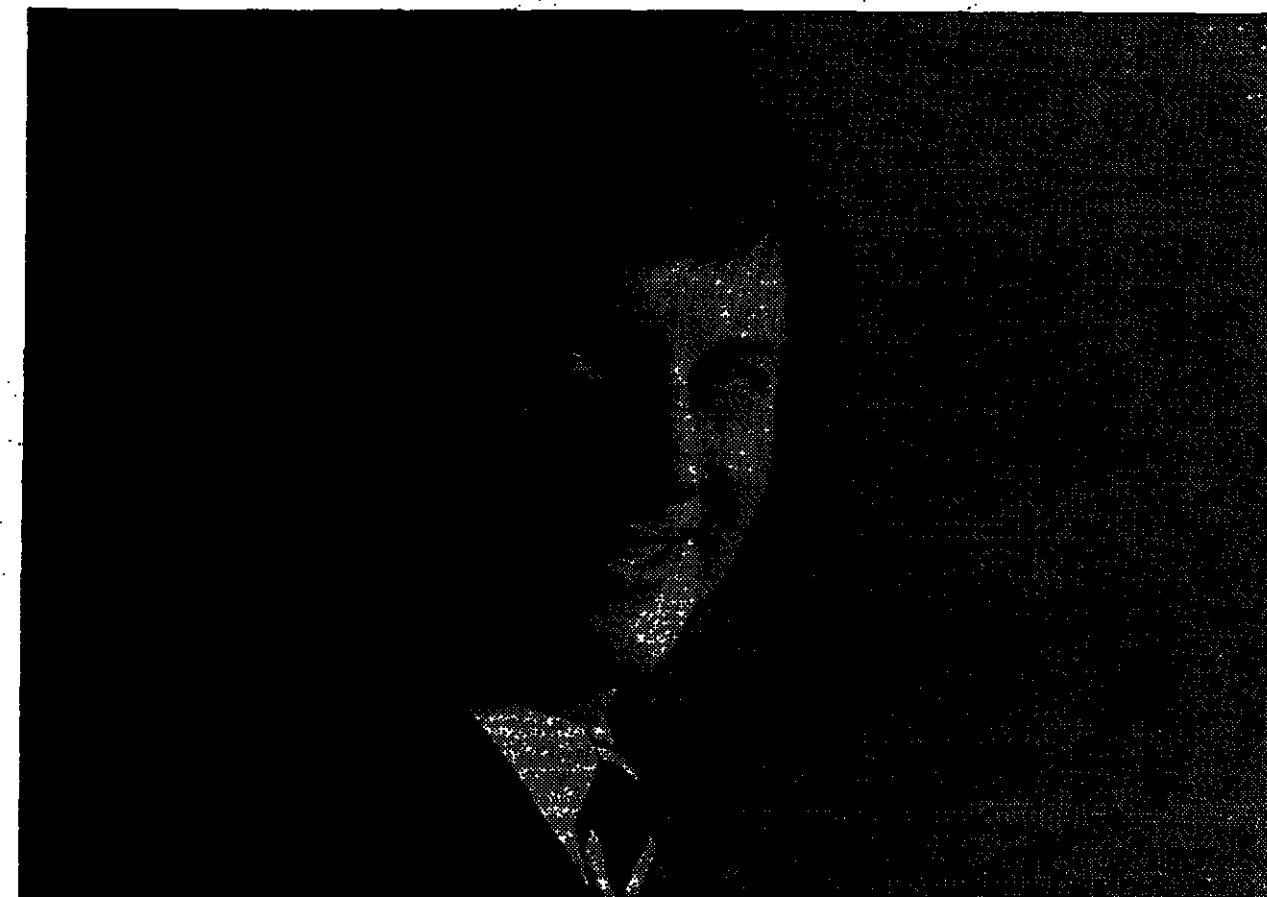
Long term, however, we believe that the British economy in general, and the companies we have selected in particular, look very attractive.

It goes without saying that the price of units and the income from them can go down as well as up.

About Bill Mott, your Fund Manager

Prior to joining Buckmaster & Moore in 1977, Bill Mott was a company analyst with a highly respected US bank.

He holds a First Class Honours degree in Chemistry and a PhD from King's College, London. He is the UK representative of the



International Investment Strategy Committee of Credit Suisse, our ultimate parent company. He has been running our General Fund since 1982, and our smaller Companies Fund since 1985. He will now be responsible for all investment decisions on this Fund.

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FAMILY MONEY/3

Once again, the eyes have it in the City

You buy with your eyes, not your ears. The old stock market saying has now been revived by the crash, writes *Mihir Bose*.

Robert Bourne, of County NatWest says he is not sure the market has bottomed out: "At the moment the best investment is cash. Gifts is a big question mark. Had the BP issue been pulled, the Government would have had to raise money from the gilt market and that would have had an effect on prices."

"What anybody wanting to invest in the markets wants to see is a period of calm — the market moving within a 10-point range for a few days. That would signal a return to normality and that may be the time to invest."

If you do invest, pick main, good-quality stocks, says Robert Sturder, executive vice-president of Union Bank of Switzerland, in London for the bank's 125th celebrations.

He says: "We have always advised our clients to buy good stocks and we stick by that advice. What we have seen is a correction. The share market has dropped but it is still higher than it was a year ago. People have still made money from the markets."

"I do not think the comparisons with 1929 are appropriate. Then the central banks were sitting on top of the problem and had withdrawn liquidity. Now that is not the case."

UBS, which owns Phillips & Drew, nearly bought Hill Samuel. Mr Sturder says UBS did not discuss a price and adds: "Perhaps it was a good thing we didn't buy, given what the market has done."

● Amanda Pardoe writes: Although markets remained unsettled this week, investors kept their cool, according to the fund managers we contacted. Dylan Evans, of Target, says: "On no day have we seen any sign of panic. Buyers fairly evenly matched sellers this week, but that could be because people were switching from the riskier funds."

Ann McMeenan, of Framlington, echoes that view: "We have been receiving a fair number of redemptions this week, but nothing to upset the system. Overall, we are in a net redemption position of about £1 million for the month. In the circumstances we consider that a very acceptable level."

At Gartmore, Peter Scott says his group has had some sizeable redemptions from institutional investors but few from individuals. He says: "It's small potatoes really. It's been surprisingly calm. Our telephone inquiries have been equally balanced between people asking about whether to buy and those wanting to know whether to sell."

Fidelity's Barry Bateman says: "Generally, both the brokers and the public have been sitting on the sidelines, neither buying nor selling."

We've had a few chunky redemptions from broker bonds, but nothing unexpected. I think people have been sensible. Most who phoned us last weekend were very relaxed, and most were not in the mood for selling.

"Similarly, at our annual seminars held this week, the reaction was that people were taking it in their stride. Many were saying they might want to start buying again soon."

Mr Evans believes: "It is much too early to start buying." Mr Scott says: "Broadly, my advice is to sit tight. My message to people who are waiting to put new money in is to average their investment. Nobody knows if we're out of the woods yet. I think that taking out a unit trust regular savings plan has got to be the brilliant thing to do. There will be tremendous opportunities out there for managers like ourselves, and it would be great if we could see an inflow of funds to take advantage of them."

On the dealing front, things improved this week. Fidelity dealt on all funds all week, essentially on historic prices, but updating during the day as necessary. Framlington dealt every day, recalculating prices at times. Gartmore also dealt actively every day, using forward pricing for some funds.

Target had to suspend dealing in its UK Special Situations Trust and its Pacific fund, and dealt using forward prices on other funds.

Gartmore goods over the counter

Gartmore Investment Management opened its first retail outlet in the UK this week. The Investor Services Shop, set up to market only Gartmore's own products and services, has been born out of the group's existing telephone information service.

For 18 months Jo Durrant has headed the Investor Services Unit, which has handled up to 3,000 telephone calls a week, depending on the level of advertising. Now she is to manage the shop.

Individuals will be able to deal over the counter in any of the group's unit trusts and offshore funds, and advice will be available on the company's other services, such as unit trust portfolio management.

The shop is equipped with computer screens giving unit trust registration and pricing details, so that existing investors can get an up-to-date valuation. It is intended that when the Oppenheimer funds are merged with the Gartmore range, some time in November, all these funds will be on-line, so that valuations will be instantaneous.

In addition, the shop has a TOPIC screen and an interactive information system. The latter is accessed through a touchpad on the window of the shop. It operates 24 hours a day, providing information

on all Gartmore's products and services, including performance tables, daily prices and weekly investment views.

On the calculation of unit prices, Peter Pearson, head of unit prices, said that normally the group values its funds daily at 4pm to give a price for the following day. In view of the recent world stock market gyrations, Gartmore has been basing its valuations at the close of markets the night before, and if dramatic movements have occurred, it has been obliged to suspend dealing and revalue funds.

The prices quoted on the interactive video will always be up to date — where dealing is suspended, the screen will display a message telling investors to ask for further details in the shop.

On the timing of the opening, Mr Pearson said: "I believe there couldn't be a better opportunity. Now is the time when people require support and advice from us more than ever."

Miss Durrant says: "We're here to act as an advice line. We're not just trying to push Gartmore units."

The Investor Services Shop, Gartmore House, Mount Street, London EC3, is open every weekday, 9am to 7pm.

The watchdog US Securities and Exchange Commission has suspended trading in the shares of Transworld Network, the latest American hot-stock sold to British investors by Madrid-based telephone share tipsters Timezone, writes *Tony Hetherington*. Transworld shares have been promoted by Timezone as an exciting growth prospect as it expands its video rental business, but the SEC says questions have been raised about its finances, and the true identities of the people who own and control it.

"It appears that three individuals who were officers and directors, according to filings made by Transworld Network with the commission have denied having any involvement with the company," said an SEC official.

Investigators are also believed to be concerned at links between Transworld's president, Guernsey-born Colin Tong, and the American businessman Robert Margolis, who backed Mr Tong's previous venture, the security company Check Alert. British police have a warrant for the arrest of Mr Margolis in connection with a £3 million krugerrand scandal in England.

The age of the auction

PROPERTY

The increasing popularity of the property auction was confirmed this month, when estate agents Allsop sold residential stock worth more than £12 million at a two-day London sale.

Until recently, residential auctions were firmly divided into two categories — the expensive country house property or the part-tenanted or unmodernized inner-city terrace house.

The latter remains popular, but the dwindling supply, thanks to the increase in owner-occupied properties, is being rapidly replaced with modernized homes as private buyers attend auctions in ever-increasing numbers.

Although the initial costs of buying at auction are at least 1 per cent more than a private treaty sale, in these days of continuing gawping, plus the average three months a private treaty sale takes, the idea of a seemingly instant sale or purchase seems attractive to both sides.

In the country house stakes, John Crosthwaite-Eyre, of Fox & Sons' Fordingbridge office, in the New Forest, says: "It has got to be a clear-cut case of demand exceeding supply."

The market in rural areas is currently not so strong that the auction everything, and we are not comparable with London. If demand doesn't exceed supply, I can easily value a property. But last week I sold, at auction, a derelict cottage for £126,000 which I had valued at around £100,000 and I could have sold it prior to auction a dozen times.

"The property just has to be right for auction — if not, and if the reserve price isn't reached, the agent's reputation is soon destroyed. It all comes down to having a 'nose' for an auction situation."

Allsop's auctioneering partner, Clive Carpenter, says:

Potential buyer has the survey done

"Any property which is difficult to value, such as a country house estate which could go for anything between, say, £2 million and £4 million because it is unique, is impossible to compare with another property."

"A classic example of what would not make a good auction lot is an owner-occupied suburban semi-detached house because its value is

already established. However, an unmodernized semi in the same street, in which a sitting tenant has just died, is ideal auction material."

Anyone attempting to buy at auction must remember that once the gavel has fallen, the property is legally his — so the onus is on him to have a structural survey done beforehand. Potential purchasers failing to acquire the home they wanted have to write off that survey, plus any legal fees.

Against that, it is customary for the vendor to supply the local searches and the auctioneers will provide a helpful bidder with these and other inquiries before sale.

The vendor has to pay a fee of about £750 to the auctioneer about six weeks before auction. This entitles the vendor to have detailed particulars included in the auction catalogue. The commission levied after the sale averages 2 per cent. Although auctioneers must ensure these particulars are accurate, there can be no comeback from the bidder should structural or other problems later emerge. The successful bidder pays 10 per cent at the sale and completion is normally 28 days later.

Diana Wildman

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*Pensions Management magazine, November 1986.

To: The Equitable Life, FREEPOST, Watton Street, Aylesbury, Bucks, HP21 7BR. (If welcome further details on: ☐ With Profits Individual Pension Plans; ☐ Unit Linked based alternatives.

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FRAMLINGTON

SMALLER COMPANIES

A New Unit Trust Investing for Maximum Growth

FRAMLINGTON Smaller Companies Trust will aim for maximum capital growth in British smaller companies selected for outstanding long-term potential.

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Investors should regard all unit trust investment as long term. They are reminded that the price of units and the income from them can go down as well as up.

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OF UNITS IN FRAMLINGTON SMALLER COMPANIES TRUST AT THE INITIAL FIXED PRICE OF 50p EACH UNTIL 13 NOVEMBER 1987

TO: FRAMLINGTON UNIT MANAGEMENT LIMITED, 3 LONDON WALL BUILDINGS, LONDON EC2M 5NQ

I/we wish to invest the sum of: £ _____

(minimum £500) in Framlington Smaller Companies Trust and enclose a cheque payable to Framlington Unit Management Limited.

For accumulation units in which net income is reinvested, please tick here ☐

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Until 13 November units are available at the initial price of 50p each. To invest, complete the application form and send it to us with your cheque to arrive by 3 pm on 13 November. Applications of £10,000 or over will receive a bonus of one per cent additional units, at our expense.

From 16 November units will be allocated at the ruling offer price.

OF UNITS IN FRAMLINGTON SMALLER COMPANIES TRUST AT THE INITIAL FIXED PRICE OF 50p EACH UNTIL 13 NOVEMBER 1987

TO: FRAMLINGTON UNIT MANAGEMENT LIMITED, 3 LONDON WALL BUILDINGS, LONDON EC2M 5NQ

I/we wish to invest the sum of: £ _____

(minimum £500) in Framlington Smaller Companies Trust and enclose a cheque payable to Framlington Unit Management Limited.

For accumulation units in which net income is reinvested, please tick here ☐

Units are available in both income form (with a distribution twice each year) or accumulation form (in which net income is reinvested). Since the aim of the fund is our and our capital growth, we recommend

Two kinds of units

Investors should regard all unit trust investment as long term. They are reminded that the price of units and the income from them can go down as well as up.

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TTS/jh/87

The day of reckoning crashes home

SHARES

The stock market party is over. Now the bills are being presented.

MIHIR BOSE looks at the problems facing some investors

All this week brokers, market-makers and investors have struggled to cope with the unexpected. Brokers have been ringing clients to check that they can settle their accounts and a branch of Crédit Lyonnais is even offering to lend cash to enable investors to settle. The crash has strained the stock market credit system.

You can buy and sell shares on credit because the stock market trades in accounting periods. An account generally starts at 9am on a Monday and finishes two weeks later at 3.30pm on a Friday. When Bank Holidays intervene the period is extended to three weeks. Settlement for the stocks bought or sold during an accounting period is 10 days later, on the Monday.

Hence the importance of this coming Monday when transactions covering the worst account period in the Stock Exchange's history have to be settled.

The stock market runs

something like a credit card service. You order stock and pay a few days later. If you order on the first day of the period, it could be as much as three weeks before you pay.

In addition, the stock market runs a sophisticated tick system where you never really pay for the shares you buy. You just pocket the profit on buying and selling. In a bull market the tick system is fine because shares are going up.

But the sudden bear market has upset all calculations, particularly for investors buying and selling stocks within a single accounting period. The investor pays only one lot of commission and stamp duty on shares bought at the beginning of the period. For sales within an accounting period there is no closing commission.

As long as shares are higher at the end the investor has no worries. His brokers send him a cheque, which is his profit on the price rise minus the dealing costs when he bought, and he is ready to repeat the transaction at the beginning of the new account.

The bull reign provides another profitable wheeze, known as cash-and-new, which can be delicious fun — as long as shares keep rising.

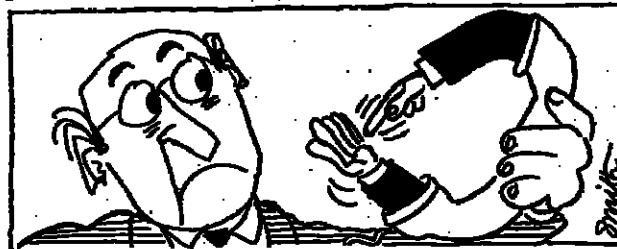
Even if ICI falls a little, cash-and-new is worth it. Say

at the beginning of an account period. If you just bought and kept them, then on settlement day you would have to find £100,000. But at the account close on Friday ICI is worth £10.20 and you decide to sell and take your profit of £1,000 (that is, 20p x 10,000) minus dealing costs on the purchase. This would be conventional account trading.

Alternatively, you could cash-and-new, under which you sell at £10.20, then buy

at the end of the account period it is not £10.20 but £9.90. There is normally a spread and what you do is sell at £9.90 and buy back immediately at £9.94. You have made a loss but it is limited and you still have the stocks to open the new account and you wait for the markets to improve. Of course, the broker has received his commission and the market-maker his 4p on your closing transaction.

If account trading is



back again at £10.24. Everybody has made money. You have made money because ICI has risen by 20p in this accounting period, your broker has received commission and the market-maker, with-out actually doing anything, have made £400 (4p x 10,000) on cash-and-new. Remember no stock has actually changed hands and you do not have anything like £100,000 to do the deal.

One investor is already aware of the effects of such trading. He bought 10,000 BP shares at 290p on Tuesday, October 20. The day after

frowned on, cash-and-new is considered very spivvy. It becomes dangerous when markets do not rise or fall gently but plunge as they have just done. Last week market-makers ruled out cash-and-new. Suddenly a lot of investors could not roll over their purchases and had to find the money.

The fact is that we have to

Black Monday he fancied the market to have a bounce and was looking to see the price rise to 320p. Sadly, he did not set a limit for his broker, Charlton Seal, of Manchester. In chaotic market conditions, where prices shown on the TOPIC screen bore no relation to the actual prices being made by market-makers, the brokers bought "at best", which meant 303p.

On Thursday or Friday last week the investor decided to get out. He thought they could do it at 280p, but there was a three-hour delay in processing bargains and the "bale-out" price was 270p. So in a matter of three days he lost nearly £3,000. Had the cash-and-new facilities been available he might have limited his loss.

For some investors, the losses will be heavier, and Monday could prove a frightful day of reckoning. Charlton Seal, worried about some of its clients, has been ringing them politely asking whether they have the money to settle.

Laurie Beavers, the firm's institutional director, says: "We have had some very substantial amounts upwards of £100,000 invested by private investors. In these circumstances we have been chasing clients for money. It is just a matter of prudent policy."

The fact is that we have to

be careful. There are always recalcitrant payers. We have to settle on a Monday. The client may put the cheque in the post on a Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday. It may be the end of the week before we get it. We are doing 1,000 bargains a day. Each may be worth £10,000. That is £1 million. You only need a few clients paying late and you are suddenly incurring interest charges of several million which could drive a cart and horses through your profit forecasts. Then the banks start saying, "Come on now, what's happening?"

But Charlton Seal has been so eager to chase payers that some of its equity salesmen have been turned into debt collectors. The chairman of a public company was telephoned about a £75,000 transaction. He rang Mr Beavers, wondering whether this meant the brokers were in trouble. Mr Beavers assured him this was just prudent management. Mr Beavers said: "We used to call bad debt planning. Now it is bad management."

Charlton Seal, which has written off 3 per cent as bad debts, has had to sue 10 clients in the past two years. Other brokers may find that, come Monday, their bad debt experience and need for legal action will be rather higher.

Speculators for charity

More than 50 charities will benefit from the first Holborn Great Investment Race, writes Amanda Pardee. Sir Nicholas Goodison, chairman of the International Stock Exchange, announced that the contestants had turned £210,000 into almost £1 million in the 12 months to September 23.

Bearing in mind the past two weeks, Sir Nicholas said: "The goddess of fortune has shown on the race." It ran during a bull market and ended before the crash.

The race was the brainchild of Charity Projects and was sponsored by Prudential Holborn Unit Trusts. The Prudential gave every one of the contestants an interest-free £35,000 loan on September 24 last year. Six teams of stock-brokers and investment managers participated, using their investment skills to generate as high a return as possible.

The contestants were Bill Lawrie, Fidelity Investment Services, Essex; Geoff Newman, Prudential Portfolio Managers and Shearman Lehman Brothers.



The winner's trophy

The winner was Prudential Portfolio Managers, which raised £346,229.27, after returning the initial £35,000. The runner-up was Fidelity, raising more than £210,000. Mick Newman, chairman of Prudential Holborn Unit Trusts, presented a cheque for £779,856.12, the total sum realised. A second race is to start in December, when Prudential will increase its sponsorship to £500,000.

BULGARIAN BONDS

The Council of Foreign Bondholders draw the attention of holders of Bulgarian Bonds to the Repurchase Offers published by the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria on 16th October 1987.

Copies of the Offers and Forms of Acceptance may be obtained from:

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General Information: Estimated gross yield at the initial offer price: 0.75% European Growth Fund, 0.25% Far Eastern Growth Fund and 1% American Growth Fund. *Net income is reinvested annually on 30th November for European Growth Fund, annually on 31st May for Far Eastern Growth Fund, annually on 31st March for American Growth Fund. Each distribution will carry a tax credit at the basic rate of tax. • Ex-dividend dates: European Growth Fund 20th September, Far Eastern Growth Fund 21st March, American Growth Fund 21st March. • Managers: Commercial Union Trust Managers Limited, PO Box 16, Westgate House, Coleman Street, London, EC2P 2AD. • Fiscal charges for all funds: 5.25% (included in the offer price). • An interest charge of 1.5% plus VAT for all 3 funds is deducted from the income of the unit trusts. • If you invest in the CU Unit Trust Funds through a qualified intermediary, commission will be payable by CU - rates available upon request. • Units may not be sold to US residents and the managers reserve the right to refuse any application which is made by a person resident outside the UK. • To be eligible for these offers persons must be 18 years old or over. • Prices and yields will be published daily in the financial press. • We reserve the right to amend the offer of prices in the event of substantial market movements.

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For the record

30 largest unit trust groups:
weighted performance to 1st October 1987

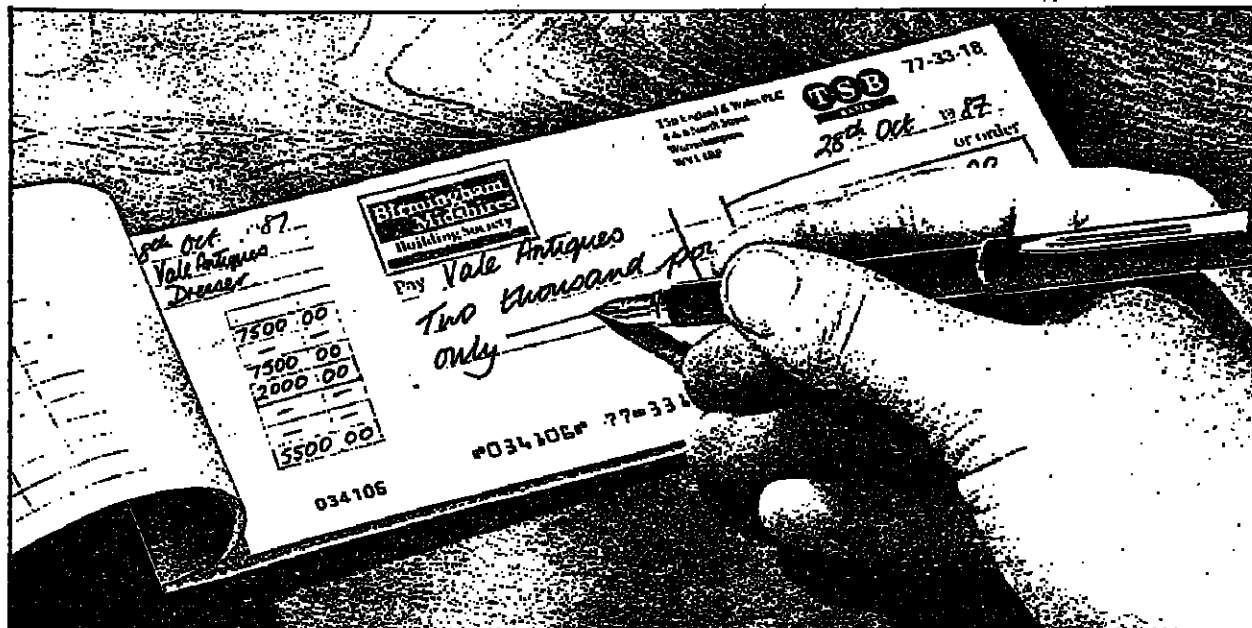
Position	One Year	Two Years	Three Years	Four Years	Five Years	Six Years	Seven Years	Eight Years	Nine Years	Ten Years
1	Aetna	Prolific	Prolific	Prolific	Fidelity	Prolific	Fidelity	Prolific	Prolific	Prolific
2	Prolific	Fidelity	M & G	M & G	Prolific	Fidelity	Prolific	Kleinwort B.	Perpetual	Perpetual
3	Prudential	Aetna	Barclays U.	Standard Life	M & G	M & G	Perpetual	GT	Framlington	Framlington
4	Barclays U.	Kleinwort B.	Aetna	Barclays U.	GT	NM Schroder	Framlington	Mercury	Legal & Gen.	GT
5	M & G	M & G	Standard Life	Aetna	Kleinwort B.	Legal & Gen.	GT	NM Schroder	NM Schroder	Mercury
6	County Bank	Framlington	Perpetual	Mercury	NM Schroder	County Bank	Kleinwort B.	Perpetual	Mercury	Kleinwort B.
7	Framlington	County Bank	County Bank	Gartmore	Henderson	Framlington	NM Schroder	Framlington	Kleinwort B.	Legal & Gen.
8	Target	NM Schroder	Mercury	County Bank	Gartmore	Barclays U.	Mercury	Legal & Gen.	M & G	M & G
9	Legal & Gen.	Mercury	Fidelity	Fidelity	Perpetual	Perpetual	M & G	M & G	Barclays U.	NM Schroder
10	G.R.E.	Barclays U.	S. & P.	Perpetual	S. & P.	Mercury	Henderson	Henderson	GT	Henderson
11	S. & P.	Henderson	Framlington	Prudential	County Bank	Lloyds Bank	Legal & Gen.	Barclays U.	T.S.B.	Barclays U.
12	Allied Dunbar	S. & P.	NM Schroder	S. & P.	Framlington	Hill Samuel	County Bank	S. & P.	Henderson	Allied Dunbar
13	Lloyds Bank	Allied Dunbar	Prudential	T.S.B.	Barclays U.	Kleinwort B.	Hill Samuel	County Bank	Allied Dunbar	T.S.B.
14	Hill Samuel	Hill Samuel	Gartmore	Kleinwort B.	Aetna	Henderson	Barclays U.	T.S.B.	County Bank	S. & P.
15	MIM Britannia	GT	Kleinwort B.	Target	Mercury	S. & P.	T.S.B.	Allied Dunbar	Lloyds Bank	Lloyds Bank
16	Midland Bank	Prudential	Target	NM Schroder	Hill Samuel	Allied Dunbar	Gartmore	Hill Samuel	S. & P.	Norwich U.
17	T.S.B.	Target	Hill Samuel	Lloyds Bank	Midland Bank	Norwich U.	Lloyds Bank	Lloyds Bank	Target	Gartmore
18	Standard Life	T.S.B.	T.S.B.	Allied Dunbar	Lloyds Bank	Aetna	Allied Dunbar	Norwich U.	Norwich U.	Midland Bank
19	Norwich U.	Lloyds Bank	Lloyds Bank	Hill Samuel	Legal & Gen.	T.S.B.	S. & P.	Midland Bank	Equity & Law	County Bank
20	Kleinwort B.	Gartmore	Legal & Gen.	Legal & Gen.	Allied Dunbar	Gartmore	Norwich U.	Gartmore	Hill Samuel	Hill Samuel
21	Fidelity	Perpetual	Midland Bank	Midland Bank	T.S.B.	Prudential	Prudential	Target	Prudential	Target
22	NM Schroder	Midland Bank	Allied Dunbar	Henderson	Target	Target	Aetna	Prudential	G.R.E.	Equity & Law
23	Perpetual	Scot. Equit.	Henderson	Framlington	Prudential	Equity & Law	Equity & Law	Equity & Law	Midland Bank	Prudential
24	Equity & Law	Legal & Gen.	Scot. Equit.	G.R.E.	Norwich U.	Midland Bank	Target	Aetna	Gartmore	G.R.E.
25	Henderson	Norwich U.	Norwich U.	GT	Equity & Law	GT	Midland Bank	G.R.E.	Aetna	Aetna
26	Mercury	Equity & Law	GT	Norwich U.	MIM Britannia	G.R.E.	Abbey	Abbey	Abbey	MIM Britannia
27	Gartmore	Standard Life	G.R.E.	Equity & Law	G.R.E.	Abbey	G.R.E.	MIM Britannia	MIM Britannia	Abbey
28	Scot. Equit.	MIM Britannia	Equity & Law	MIM Britannia	Abbey	MIM Britannia	MIM Britannia	—	—	—
29	Abbey	G.R.E.	MIM Britannia	Abbey	—	—	—	—	—	—
30	GT	Abbey	Abbey	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Source: — Planned Savings Magazine

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FAMILY MONEY/5

How a modest man rivals the capitalist

LIZ WALKINGTON
explains what investment trusts are and examines their performance over the short, medium and long term

The investment trust industry counts its history from as far back as 1868, when the Foreign and Colonial Government Trust (later Investment Trust) was introduced.

Its stated objective was "to provide the investor of moderate means the same advantages as the large capitalists in diminishing the risk... by spreading the investment over a number of stocks".

Today many investment trust shares are held by institutions. Nevertheless, they are still primarily designed for the individual, with the same aim of providing a share in a large equity portfolio for a small outlay.

An investment trust is a public company, issuing shares quoted on the Stock Exchange. The difference between it and a company such as BP is that its assets are

Mike Hart, manager of Foreign and Colonial Investment Trust, sees the discount as historical, thanks partly to excess capacity in the industry during the 1950s, 1960s and 1970s. "High taxation drove the private investor out of shares towards life assurance or house purchase, for which there were tax incentives," he said. "Institutions, meanwhile, were pulling out because they felt they could do as well managing their own portfolios."

More recently discounts have tended to narrow, as interest in the sector has increased. Individual trusts, however, will show different levels of discount, according to their performance, and according to whether the market in which they invest is in or out of favour.

Robin Angus, of Wood Mackenzie, describes price movements on investment trusts as a second level of risk, with investment performance as the first. Unit trusts have only the latter. This second tier, however, is also a source of potential rewards.



Hart reasons for discounts generally shares in other companies, and its business is investment management.

A share in an investment trust is equivalent to a stake in all the holdings that it has. In this respect, it is similar to a unit trust — both are forms of collective investment. There are, however, several important differences.

Chiefly, an investment trust is a closed fund, whereas a unit trust is open-ended. With the latter, units can be created or cancelled as required, and the price of every one is directly related to the value of the underlying portfolio.

An investment trust, on the other hand, has a fixed number of shares, whose price will reflect the demand for them, just as with other quoted companies.

This means it may stand at a premium, or more commonly at a discount, to the net asset value of the total fund.

Certainly the discount can work in the investor's favour. Dividends will be based on the portfolio's full value, so in effect you get income on a larger amount than you have invested. Ultimately, if performance has been good and you can sell at a higher price than you paid, the level of discount is immaterial.

Like unit trusts, investment trusts span a range of markets. Some are general, while others are more specialized, concentrating on, say, Japan, or smaller companies. In the early days, the primary objective was to produce a high income, but now most concentrate on capital growth, and some have the dual aim of increasing both capital and income.

In choice of assets, investment trusts have greater freedom than unit trusts. They

may invest in unquoted companies, and may also have direct holdings in commodities or in property. The Foreign and Colonial Investment Trust, for example, bought its own building in 1974, and the Globe Trust has also had some successful dealings in property.

Currency hedging is another area in which investment trusts have wide options. Unit trusts can neutralize their exposure to a foreign currency only by means of back-to-back loans, but investment trusts may use other means, such as financial futures.

They may not, however, trade in currencies, though the definition of what constitutes trading is somewhat vague. The Association of Investment Trusts is in discussion with the Inland Revenue to establish clear guidelines.

Another avenue open to investment trusts is "gearing". This means the company can borrow to finance further investments. In a rising market, gearing can add substantially to the portfolio's value, generating profits far above the cost of the loan. In a falling

market, it will tend to magnify capital losses.

The degree of gearing, then, will depend on circumstances. Mr Hart says it could be up to 30 per cent, though it is currently lower on his trust. After the recent stock market falls, borrowing could be increased to take advantage of lower share prices.

Strategies such as gearing, or investing in unquoted securities, reflect the fact that the fixed share capital of an investment trust allows the manager to take a long-term view of markets. The investor should similarly be prepared to commit himself for a fair length of time, probably at least two years.

Shares may be sold readily enough, but are unlikely to show much of a profit in the short term. And you do not want to be forced to sell in a falling market, so money put into an investment trust should always be "spare", over and above emergency reserves.

It's your choice

While there are about 1,100 unit trusts on the market, investment trusts number only 200 or so. Nevertheless, there is still a range of choice. Some are general, while others concentrate on specific markets; some aim for capital growth, others for income, or a combination of the two.

Which is most suitable will depend on your needs and circumstances. For the smaller investor, perhaps making his first foray into shares, a general trust is likely to offer the lowest risk, having a wide spread of holdings. In a larger portfolio, with some direct shareholdings already, a specialist trust might be used to gain exposure to a particular market or sector.

Similarly, the choice between capital and income will depend on your objectives, though the tax position should also be considered. As a rule, the higher-rate taxpayer should opt for capital growth, as all dividends are subject to

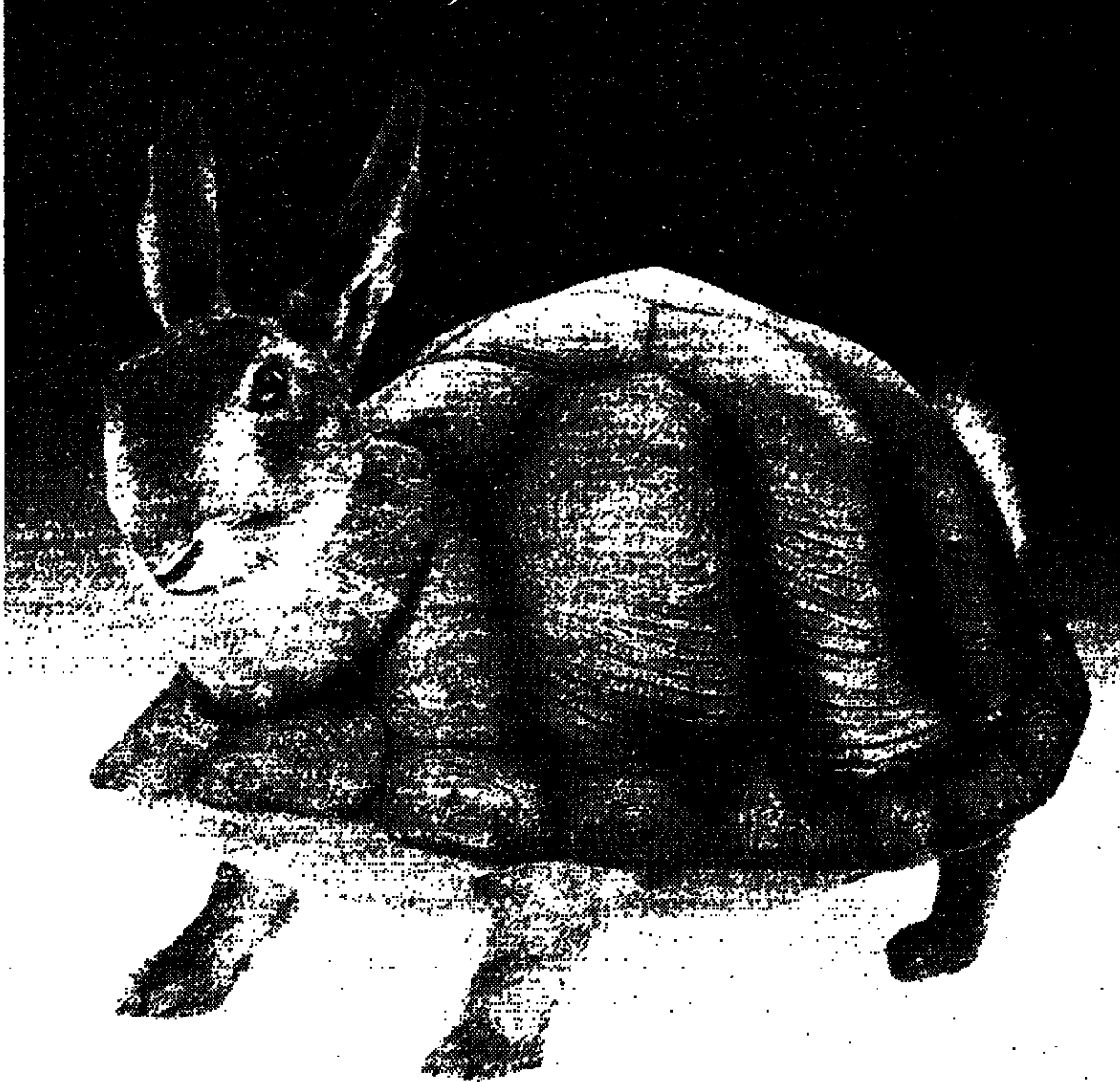
income tax. Profits made on share sales will be liable for capital gains tax, but can be set off against the annual allowance, currently £6,000.

Within the trust itself there is no capital gains tax on profits, provided it has "approved" status. This means it fulfils certain conditions, one of which is that it distributes at least 85 per cent of its income as dividends. Therefore, even capital growth trusts will normally have some income element. The exception is the "split-capital" trust, which offers two classes of shares. Essentially, income shares get all the dividends, while capital shares receive all the capital return.

When you have made your choice, there are a number of ways to proceed. A "one-off" purchase may be made through a stockbroker, bank or other authorized dealer. Technically, you could buy a

Continued on facing page

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IMPORTANT INFORMATION The British Growth Fund is a unit trust authorised by the Department of Trade and Industry. Applications for units will be acknowledged by issue of a contract note, normally within seven days. The certificate of ownership will normally follow within six weeks of receipt of your application. When units are sold back to the Managers, payment will normally be made within seven days of receipt of the renounced certificate. The estimated gross yield will initially be 1.5% p.a. Income from the units (net of basic rate tax) will be automatically reinvested in the Fund and reflected in the price of units. A statement showing the amount of income reinvested will be sent to unitholders on 15th September every year. Unit prices and yields are published daily in the Financial Times. The trust deed permits the Managers to invest in certain secondary markets and to purchase and write traded options. The investment objective of The British Growth Fund is to provide sustained capital growth from a portfolio of securities issued by British companies. An initial charge of 3.25% (together with a rounding adjustment not exceeding the lower of 1% or 1.25p per unit) is included in the offer price. There is also a management fee, currently 1% plus VAT p.a., which is deducted from the assets of the Fund. (The Managers are permitted, under the trust deed, to deduct a maximum of 2% plus VAT p.a. but the amount cannot be increased up to or towards the maximum without three months prior notice to unitholders). The Trustee is the First Bank of Scotland. The Fund Managers are: UK Unit Trust Managers Ltd, Registered Office: UK House, Warrington Road, Heston, West Sussex RH12 5L. Registered No. 2189120. A member of NZI Corporation. A member of the UK Unit Trust Association.

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FAMILY MONEY/6

Better in a stock market storm

After recent events on the stock market, investors may be inclined to steer clear of further involvement with shares, at least for the time being. Unit trusts, too, had something of a rough ride, and some were unable at times to quote a price for holders wishing to sell.

Investment trusts fared rather better, although Henrietta Lyon, of Paribas Quilley Securities, feels there may be something of a delayed reaction, so that recovery could take longer.

However, investment trusts do have certain advantages in such untoward circumstances, primarily that dealing channels remain open.

The main problem for unit trusts in a falling market is meeting redemptions. This will mean selling off part of the portfolio — if it can be done. Mike Hart, of Foreign and Colonial points out: "They may have to sell their better stocks if the less attractive ones prove unmarketable. This will be bad news for unit-holders remaining in the fund as much as for those who sell out at a low price."

Investment trusts, having a fixed share stock, do not meet this problem of being forced to sell holdings. Indeed, Nigel Russell, of James Capel, feels that recent events have vindicated investment trusts as vehicles for the private individual. "Anyone," he says, "can do well in the good times, but when it comes to the bad times, what then?"

On the other hand, invest-

ment trusts will not escape unscathed. In a falling market, discounts will tend to widen, compounding the effect of a drop in asset values.

If unit trusts have problems when markets fall, there is an argument that they have an advantage when prices are rising. This is because new money is attracted into the funds, and it can be used to take good opportunities as they arise.

Robin Angus, of Wood Mackenzie, disagrees. He explains: "In this situation unit trusts would have to keep buying, which could be inefficient."

Another comment sometimes made is that funds of a general nature do better to be closed, while specialist funds are better open-ended. Miss

Only new issues may be advertised

Lyon feels there is some truth in this, in that a unit trust can be set up quickly to get into a market just as it begins an upswing. Equally, should the market fall, the unit trust can to some extent wind down.

Mr Angus again disagrees in principle, although he concedes that if an investment trust is stuck in an unfavourable sector, it cannot contract in size, so prices will tend to fall. This is especially true if the fund is large relative to the size of the market.

One reason why investment trusts are generally less well known than their rivals, the

unit trusts, is that, as companies, they may not advertise their shares for subscription, except for new issues. The emphasis is therefore all on performance.

However, Mr Russell sees a virtue in this necessity: "Where unit trusts must devote some energy to selling themselves, the investment trust manager can concentrate solely on the business of fund management."

The performance of a fund, though, is not wholly based on market movements, but also on the demand for its shares. Discounts on Japanese trusts, for example, had been widening for some time before the recent fall, as investors backed off from the market's precariously high level. Unit trusts, however, continued to benefit from further rises, and funds in this sector were among the top performers of the unit trust industry over August.

Over the long term, such effects may even out, and investment trusts generally show up well in a comparison of average performances. It is noticeable, though, that there are fewer high-flyers than among unit trusts.

It is easy to be sceptical about such star performers. They tend to be highly specialized and therefore heavily dependent on the movements in their particular market sector.

Mr Angus says: "They are usually small, and therefore nimble, but this year's high

flyers are often next year's back markets."

This may well be true, but if the investor is equally nimble — and accurate in picking the next up-and-coming sector — he could switch his holdings appropriately.

In any case, performance figures for investment trusts show a similar pattern, if less pronounced.

Commodity and energy funds, for example, were among the better performers over one year to the end of September, showing an average return on £100 of £173.60. Over three years, though, the figure is only just higher, at £178.90.

Certainly, the top performing funds tend to be those which concentrate on a particular sector. Lowland is perhaps an exception, but is specialized after a fashion, as it aims for income growth,

rather than the more common capital growth objective.

On the whole, the figures bear out the proposal that trusts should be viewed as long-term investments. With 100 as the base, the average return, including dividends, across all trusts was 157 over one year and 236.2 over three years. Comparable figures for the FT Actuarial All-Share Index were higher, at 161.1 and 245.5 respectively.

Over five years, however, the trusts establish supremacy, with a return of 431.3 against the index's 388.9.

BEST PERFORMERS

TOP THREE

ONE YEAR		
Trust of Property Shares	345.9	
Thurston USM	246.3	
Viking Resources	245.0	

THREE YEARS

Trust of Property Shares	883.9
Lowland	438.2
Kleinwort Smaller Companies	401.4

FIVE YEARS

Trust of Property Shares	2069.6
Lowland	955.2
Kleinwort Smaller Companies	720.8

SECTOR AVERAGES

	1 year	3 years	5 years
CAPITAL AND INCOME GROWTH			
General	154.5	244.6	446.9
UK	181.6	291.9	502.0

CAPITAL GROWTH

General	154.0	209.3	368.9
International	143.9	229.2	418.6
North America	135.5	155.8	274.5
Far East	183.2	261.4	582.2
Japan	132.1	206.5	370.9
Commodity/Energy	173.8	178.9	215.8
Technology	167.0	185.3	304.8

INCOME GROWTH

	158.9	242.4	440.3
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SMALLER COMPANIES

	181.3	279.4	453.1
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SPECIAL FEATURES

	166.1	253.2	454.7
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AVERAGE OF ALL TRUSTS

	157.0	236.2	431.3
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FT ACTUARIAL ALL-SHARE INDEX

	161.1	245.5	388.9
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Figures based on the value of £100 invested over various periods to September 30, 1987, on a mid-market to mid-market basis, with net dividends reinvested.
Source: Association of Investment Trust Companies

Choosing the right one

Continued from previous page
single share, but £1,000 is generally regarded as a working minimum.

Unlike unit trusts, investment trusts have no initial charge, but you will have to pay stamp duty, at 0.5 per cent, and commission to the dealer. This is likely to be about 1.65 per cent, but could be more on a small sum, as stockbrokers usually have a set minimum, sometimes £20.

Another route into investment trusts is a savings scheme, available from about a dozen management groups. With these, you can invest as little as £20 or £30 a month. Lump sums are also accepted, generally from £250 upwards.

This, as Mike Hart, of Foreign and Colonial, points out, is one of the cheapest ways of going into a stock market investment. His company at present charges just 0.15 per cent commission on purchases, while Globe Group Services and Thurston Investment Management Services set the commission at 0.2 per cent for both purchases and sales.

Costs are low because investors' money is pooled by the scheme manager to buy shares in bulk. This may be done only once a month, so it is a good idea to find out when the deadline falls for every dealing day. This and other information on savings schemes is included in a

booklet published by the Association of Investment Trust Companies, *Shares for Everyone*.

With a larger sum to invest, you could consider a portfolio management service. Surprisingly, perhaps, only three firms offer this, and all are quite recent developments.

Wood Mackenzie has lately increased the minimum sum it will accept, to £50,000 for an advisory service and £100,000 for a full discretionary service.

Unit trusts added only on demand

The initial charge is also on the high side, at 5 per cent, though the annual management fee is only 0.3 per cent, subject to a £300 minimum.

This service is not confined to investment trusts, as unit trusts may also be included. In a portfolio designed for capital growth, the proportion of unit trusts would be 10 per cent at most, but if income is the aim, it could be as much as 50 per cent. This is because few investment trusts are suitable for high income. The 5 per cent initial fee would not apply to the unit trust contract, as their price already includes this charge.

Touche Reunant offers only a discretionary service, starting at a portfolio of £20,000. The set-up fee is just £100 in this case, though the annual

management charge is higher, at 1 per cent.

Touche Reunant also runs its own investment trusts, has a 30 per cent upper limit on the size of these in the portfolio service, unless the client requests more. Similarly, unit trusts would be added only on demand, and the same 30 per cent maximum applies to its own funds.

Taylor Young Investment Management is the latest entrant into this field. Again, only a discretionary service is offered, with a charge of 1 per cent at the outset, and 1 per cent annually thereafter.

For the investor seeking income, some gifts may be included, but otherwise the portfolio is confined to investment trusts. "Though it surprises some of our clients," says Christopher Taylor-Young, "we do not deal in unit trusts."

A further way of going into investment trusts is through a personal equity plan (PEP), which offers tax-free returns on investments up to £2,400 a year, held within the plan across two calendar years.

Although investment trusts are quoted securities, which generic category the PEP scheme was designed to promote, they may account for only 25 per cent of the total investment or £420 a year, the same as unit trusts. Because of the administration involved, few investment trusts go so far have bothered to make anything of the opportunity.

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☐ Adventurous ☐ Speculative

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However it is important to remember that the price of units can go down as well as up.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Dealing in Units: Units will be bought at the Fixed Offer Price of 25p until 4th November 1987. However, if during the offer period the value of the fund rises by more than 2.5%, the offer price will be closed early. Transfers of units may be bought at the Offer Price on any business day on which orders are received. A Contract Note will be sent once your application is received — and you can then decide whether to follow within the next 42 days. When you sell your units, payment will be made at the Offer Price, normally within 7 days of the receipt of your request to sell units.

Price and Yield: The current price and yield will be quoted on a daily basis in the Financial Times, The Times, the Independent and the Daily Express.

Income: The estimated net gross yield will be 2.1% of the offer price to be paid on 26th April and 31st October, commencing 1988.

Subscriptions: The Trust is authorised by the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry and is a member of the Investment Association.

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I/we apply for units to the value of £
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LEGAL AND FINANCIAL

Take your partners

Some are born partners. Others have partnerships thrust upon them. And there are a few, poor souls, who can't get a partnership for love nor money.

So the day that you are told your fate, whether or not you are regarded as a "partner material," stands out for ever as a landmark in your career.

Of course, most firms these days try to ensure that the decision, thumbs up or thumbs down, does not come as too much of a surprise. One way or another people are kept briefed on how well they are doing.

"When I was told I was going to be offered a partnership, it felt very good indeed. I felt that I had achieved my goal," said Nick Martin-Smith of Clifford Chance. "Even so I was half expecting it. I knew I was doing fairly well by the quality of the work I was given, and by the way, I was given quite a lot of freedom. Plus the fact that when I was offered jobs by other firms I was strongly advised not to accept them."

Nick Martin-Smith had followed the classic route: Oxford, articles (before the merger) with Coward Chance, promotion to senior, and then the partnership offer about six years after qualifying.

But there is no question that routes into partnership are changing and the head hunting of partners, which was unheard of a few years ago, has now become a small but important source of new appointments.

Fear of being seen as a system discard

As an example, Derek Tadiello, who recently joined Titmus Sainer & Webb as a partner from Stephenson Harwood. He came with the specific job of setting up a new unit specialising in construction law. It meant that Mr. W. could get into the construction market very fast without having to spend years training its own specialists.

Now, although this may be viewed as unconventional, the general loosening up in City life means that this kind of poaching will become increasingly regular.

If you view it as a kind of mini-merger you can understand the logic, even if you feel uncomfortable about the etiquette.

Of course, whatever the route you take, getting a partnership is highly desirable. Along with the greater autonomy you also get a share in the profits, a place in the partners' dining room, a secretary and a whole host of little perks which are good for the ego as well as your credit rating. They are not to be sneered at.

But does this mean that those who do not join the select band of partners have somehow failed? Are they the discarded

Passing the port is not the only perk enjoyed by a partner, but the path to the partners' wine cellar is narrow indeed, as Edward Fennell says

rejects of a system which only values success? No, not necessarily. That would be far too cruel.

For a start there are many people who decided that it would be more satisfying to practise law or accountancy in, say, local government or in a large organization than it would be trying to fight it out in the jungle warfare of the City.

Even so, there is no question that if you are elected to a partnership you can feel assured that, in some magical way, you have been numbered among the profession's elite.

One of the merits of the partnership system in career terms is that it provides a simple benchmark figure of success. After years of toiling in the vineyards you are, at last, invited to take a sip of the wine.

"I was thrilled when I was offered a partnership," said John Newbegg of Cameron, Mackay. "It was what I had been aiming for, and working towards, for years. It was the realization of all my ambitions."

What is now developing, however, as firms grow bigger, is that the way you actually become a partner is being progressively refined.

For example, I was recently with a group of new recruits to the management consultancy wing of Arthur Andersen. The eyes of these hungry young things literally narrowed with gritty resolution as they spoke about their determination to reach partner.

"I have no doubts that I will get there," said Andrew Start, who had left a large defence company to join "Arthur", while Mark Younger, a recruit from Schlumberger, made it clear that "each of us feels that he or she is going to be the one who makes it to the top."

Yet at Arthur Andersen, as with most other leading firms, the competition is tough. On average, just one in 10 of graduate recruits manages to reach partner through the portals of partnership and the firm's philosophy of "up or out" means that there are constant pressures to perform to the highest standard.

But alongside the pressures there is also a fairly sophisticated system for keeping people abreast of how their careers are progressing.

"Most people read the writing on the wall before we have to tell them," said

personnel manager Sarah Carthew. "If they find that the colleagues they started off with are being sent on more courses, or doing more interesting work, then it's pretty obvious that they are falling behind."

"We will tell people what their prospects are, but it seldom comes as a surprise. If individuals are starting to feel uncomfortable then they usually jump first — mostly into very good jobs elsewhere."

The actual mechanics of "getting your name on the paper" can vary considerably. Some firms have a system of salaried partners as a kind of interim status; others automatically look at everyone who has been with the firm for six or more years to judge whether or not they are up to the mark.

Theodore Goddard, for example, has developed a system of annual appraisal which identifies the high-flyers and those who are on the fast-track. After six years or so people who have progressed up through senior staff to associate are entitled to be told whether or not they will be made up to partner. Usually it is the December partners' meeting which makes the crucial decision.

As with most large practices not all the partners will know the people who are being proposed but because the appraisal system is fairly methodical, most names are able to go through on the nod.

What is terrible, but mercifully rare, is when a hopeful is told the following day

Appraisal method is fairly methodical

that his or her name "was not on the table."

"It's a much better system than the one we had in the early 1970s," said partner Diane Guy. "Then we had to guess our prospects but now they know almost exactly where they stand."

The challenging question, though, is what exactly constitutes a "vital element" partner material? "You need to have a strong presence, have a good mind and be able to bring in new clients and business," said John Hartnett of Barlow Lyde and Gilbert.

"And you also want someone whose quality of judgement is going to be respected by other partners, who will be a strong member of the partnership team. Different personalities with different skills who can complement each other is what we are trying to develop," said Diana Guy.

At the end of the day, though, maybe the significance of a partnership is very straightforward. As Nick Martin-Smith said: "It's much better to be an employee than an employee. That's why I wanted to be a partner. It was as simple as that."

Law Report October 31 1987 Court of Appeal

Marriage prevents deportation

Regina v Secretary of State for the Home Department, Ex parte Zahle Hussein
Before Sir John Donaldson, Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Neill and Lord Justice Ralph Gibson

[Judgment October 30]
The Home Secretary was not entitled to exercise his power to make a deportation order against a person whose limited leave to remain in the United Kingdom had expired and who had married a Commonwealth citizen settled in the UK on January 1, 1973, by reason of the provisions of section 1(5) of the Immigration Act 1971.

The Court of Appeal dismissed an appeal by the secretary of state against a decision of Mr Justice Farguharson (*The Times* June 1, 1987) whereby he allowed an application for judicial review and quashed a deportation order dated July 9, 1984 made against the applicant, Hussein.

The applicant was a Cypriot citizen whose limited leave to enter expired on September 15, 1982. She was convicted of overstaying on October 26, 1983, and in November 1983 was married to a Commonwealth citizen who had been born in the UK in 1959 and who for the purpose of the 1971 Act had been settled in the UK in January 1973.

Section 1(5) of the 1971 Act provides that if a Commonwealth citizen is settled in the United Kingdom at the coming into force of this Act and their wives and children are not, by virtue

of anything in the rules, any less free to come into and go from the United Kingdom as if this Act had not been passed."

Mr Philip Havers for the secretary of state, Mr David Pannick for the applicant.

The MASTER OF THE ROLLS said that the scope for argument had been very much reduced by a recent decision of the Court of Appeal by which the court was bound: *R v Immigration Appeal Tribunal, Ex parte Ruhul* (*The Times* August 13, 1987). The central point in that appeal, as in the present appeal, was the true construction of section 1(5) of the Immigration Act 1971.

Lord Justice Stade, giving the judgment of the court, had traced the history of immigration control as it affected Commonwealth citizens, their wives and children. For present purposes it was only necessary to note the position as it obtained after the coming into force of the Commonwealth Immigrants Act 1962.

Thereafter, while there was a general power under section 2(1) to refuse admission to a Commonwealth citizen, that power could not be exercised if the prospective immigrant was "being a woman, satisfies an immigration officer that she is the wife of a Commonwealth citizen who is resident in the United Kingdom" (section 2(2)).

Furthermore, while section 6(1) had authorized the deportation

of Commonwealth citizens who were convicted of offences punishable by imprisonment, section 6(2) excluded the application of subsection (1) in the case of persons born in the UK and the wife of such a person.

The Immigration Act 1971 had repealed the 1962 Act and, by section 3(2), required the secretary of state to make rules "as to the practice to be followed in the administration of this Act for regulating the entry into and stay in the United Kingdom of persons required by this Act to have leave to enter."

The court held in *Ruhul* that section 1(5) imposed a mandatory obligation on the secretary of state to include in the rules appropriate provisions to reflect the previous statutory rights of persons to whom section 2(2) of the 1962 Act applied to be given leave to enter and a negative obligation on him not to derogate from those rights in framing new rules.

The current Immigration Rules (HC 169) faithfully reflected the secretary of state's power to make a deportation order under sections 3(5), 3(6), 3(1) and 3(2) of the 1971 Act. What they did not provide, what they could have provided and what, applying the court's construction of section 1(5) they had to provide, was that the secretary of state would not exercise any of his powers to deport and, consequently, to refuse re-admission if doing so would infringe the statutory rights of persons to whom section 2(2) and 6(2) of the 1962

Act had previously applied. Had the rules so provided, or had the secretary of state acted as if they had so provided, the deportation order could not and would not have been made.

His Lordship reached that conclusion with extreme reluctance because any unmarried woman faced with deportation had only to marry a Commonwealth citizen who was settled in the UK on January 1, 1973 to be protected from deportation.

His Lordship had considered a point not argued in *Ruhul* and expressly disavowed by the secretary of state in the present appeal, namely, whether the application of section 1(5) was limited to Commonwealth citizens settled in the UK on January 1, 1973 and those who were their wives and children at that date.

He had abandoned that line of thought because it was unlikely that Parliament had intended to discriminate between children born before and after January 1, 1973 and it was also unlikely that it had intended to deprive Commonwealth citizens whose wives had died after that date and who had remarried, of the advantage which they had previously enjoyed of having a wife who was entitled to remain in the UK by virtue of her status as such.

The appeal should be dismissed. Lord Justice Neill and Lord Justice Ralph Gibson delivered concurring judgments.

Solicitors: Treasury Solicitor; Mathias & Co.

Court's judicial review power over bail refusal

In re Vilvarajah's and Vaithealingham's applications for bail
Before Sir John Donaldson, Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Neill and Lord Justice Ralph Gibson

[Judgment October 26]
Since the court could detect no error in the Home Secretary's refusal to grant the applicants temporary admission into the United Kingdom, it would dismiss their applications for bail.

The Court of Appeal held dismissing applications for bail by Nadarajah Vilvarajah and Skandaram Vaithealingham following the decision of the Court of Appeal (Sir John Donaldson, Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Neill and Lord Justice Ralph Gibson) (*The Times* October 13) to allow their appeal from the refusal of Mr Justice McCowan on September 25 to grant judicial review of the Home Secretary's decision to refuse them leave to enter the United Kingdom.

Mr Alper Riza for the applicants; Mr David Pannick for the Home Secretary.

The MASTER OF THE ROLLS said that he first wished

to clear up fundamental misconceptions relating to the court's decision on October 12. It had not held that the Tamil refugees nor had it held that any of them was entitled to asylum.

The court had set out the scheme of relevant Immigration Rules which, as it considered, fell into two stages: (i) the Home Secretary examined whether an applicant was a refugee, as having a well-founded fear of persecution; and (ii) if so, the Home Secretary then considered whether or not to grant him asylum. The fact that he was a refugee did not entitle him to asylum.

What the court had said was that when the Home Secretary had concluded that the Tamil refugees he had applied for were not refugees he had applied the wrong test, and that they were entitled to have that question decided according to the right test, although (and the court had no knowledge as to the matter) if the right test was to be applied, and the applicants found to be refugees, the Home Secretary still might not admit them. His Lordship emphasised that all that had been said in his judgment.

Where the adjudicator had no jurisdiction because a decision had been reached not to grant admission, then the jurisdiction exercised was in the nature of a judicial review of the decision of the Home Secretary not to grant bail pending the person leaving the country.

The Home Secretary had said that temporary admission was not appropriate because the two applicants had travelled here on forged passports and had pre-

sented them as genuine and had claimed that they were tourists travelling to Canada. The Home Secretary had considered that that was the sort of deception which negated temporary admission, and that applicants might deceive again.

His Lordship recognized that a different situation arose where the only way of getting here was on forged papers so long as on arrival they were explained to the authorities, and that situation forged documents would not be held against him. It was, however, quite different when the documents were represented as genuine.

His Lordship could see no error in the Home Secretary's decision, and he would accordingly not grant the applicants bail.

Lord Justice Neill and Lord Justice Ralph Gibson agreed. Solicitors: Winstanley-Burgess; Treasury Solicitor.

Correction

In *Woolf Project Management Ltd v Woodcock Ltd* (*The Times* October 22) counsel for the plaintiff purchaser was Mr Joseph Harper, not Mr Richard Harper.

ENTERTAINMENTS

THEATRES

Continued from page 38

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In Lady Street New Comedy
Price from Dec 15

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JOHN SESSIONS
THE LIFE OF NAPOLEON
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ALBERT 336 3078 or 37

Cruise Ship carries
Authentic closer to
third championship

Forgive 'N Forget to start on right note

By Mandarin
(Michael Phillips)

FORGIVE 'N FORGET, still one of the best chasers in the land despite that defeat in this year's Cheltenham Gold Cup, is all set to make a winning comeback in the 1988 Handicap Pattern Chase at Wetherby on Saturday. Just as he did 12 months ago when he beat Cysticoid by half a neck.

The two rivals meet again this afternoon when Golden Friend will obviously be an added bonus following that morale boosting win at Fontwell Park recently.

The question is will the benefit of that race and a 4th weight advantage enable Golden Friend to beat Forgive 'N Forget first time out.

Two factors persuade me not.

First is the heartening form shown by Jimmy Fitzgerald's good jumper at Newcastle and Ascot already this week.

The second is a remark that the trainer made recently when discussing his horse.

"Give me a couple to follow this season, forgetting Forgive 'N Forget," I requested. "Don't forget Forgive 'N Forget" was his helpful reply. In selecting Forgive 'N Forget to win today, he has taken due note.

Today's race is the equally valuable Holsten Pils Handicap Hurdle.

The winner of the Victor Ladwell Handicap at Haydock Park last March, albeit in pretty atrocious conditions, Bryan McMahon's four-year-old will have been helped by an outing at Leicester 12 days ago when he

finished sixth in a competitive handicap over 1½ miles on the Flat.

That outing will have cleared away any cobwebs that may have lingered after his summer's break.

Messone, who has won over hurdles at Sedgfield already at Cheltenham 10 days ago, 1½ miles, will also be as hard as nails bar of the two I much prefer Cashew King this time.

Randolph Place is by far the most interesting runner in the 16-strong field for the Philip Corbett Nickalls Novices Chase not only on account of the promise that he showed when hurdling last season but because his experienced trainer, Richard's has always talked of him in terms of being a future Cheltenham Gold Cup winner.

There is also an abundance of good jumping to be found today

at Sandown Park and Worcester.

On the Escher track, I fancy Peter Scudamore's chance of leading a double on SOUTH PARADE (12.50) and ABU KADRA (2.55).

While conceding that Calapez was a mighty impressive at Cheltenham 10 days ago, I suspect his opposition today did not include horses of the calibre of South Parade or Heyshott.

As the latter has still to prove conclusively in public that he is a reformed character, my vote must go to South Parade, who ran so well at Newbury last season when beaten half a length by Shabli.

Abu Kadra jumped well on his chasing debut at Kempton Park to suggest that he should win the Littlewood Novices Chase for John Francome.

Newmarket is in the habit of staging open races at this time of the year but none more so than the final of the Mail On Sunday three-year-old series.

Spots with top weight, VER-SATILE could emerge as a champion, especially if there is rain beforehand.

A similar sort of problem also affected the one-day classic hope SHADY HEIGHTS earlier this year.

But that victory at Doncaster a week ago proved that Robert Armstrong has nursed him back to full health. In the circumstances, he ought to win the Fluorocarbon Marshall Stakes.

Blinkered first time

NEWMARKET: 3.50 Play to Win, Mad May.

NEWMARKET

Selections

By Mandarin
1.15 Shady Heights.
1.45 Upper Serran.
2.15 Cashew King.
2.45 Mulia.
3.20 Barford Lady (nap).
3.50 Kinloch.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
1.15 Shady Heights.
1.45 Galtzin.
2.15 Cashew King.
2.45 Mulia.
3.20 BARFORD LADY (nap).
3.50 Kinloch.

Michael Seely's selection: 1.15 Shady Heights.

The Times Private Handicapper's top rating: 1.15 SHADY HEIGHTS.

Going: good to soft

Draw: no advantage

1.15 FLUOROCARBON MARSHALL STAKES (Listed race: 29,892: 1m)

(8 runners)

101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108
101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108

BETTING: 5-11 Favourite, 5-11 Shady Heights, 5-11 Upper Serran, 5-11 Cashew King, 5-11 Mulia, 5-11 Barford Lady, 5-11 Kinloch.

1.45 JENNINGS THE BOOKMAKERS ZETLAND STAKES (Listed race: 29,892: 1m 2f)

(8 runners)

101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108
101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108

BETTING: 5-11 Favourite, 5-11 Shady Heights, 5-11 Upper Serran, 5-11 Cashew King, 5-11 Mulia, 5-11 Barford Lady, 5-11 Kinloch.

2.15 MAIL ON SUNDAY THREE-YEAR-OLD SERIES FINAL (Handicap: 29,892: 1m 2f)

(8 runners)

101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108
101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108

BETTING: 5-11 Favourite, 5-11 Shady Heights, 5-11 Upper Serran, 5-11 Cashew King, 5-11 Mulia, 5-11 Barford Lady, 5-11 Kinloch.

2.45 ROYSTON STAKES (24,324: 7f) (15 runners)

(15 runners)

401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415
401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415

BETTING: 5-11 Favourite, 5-11 Shady Heights, 5-11 Upper Serran, 5-11 Cashew King, 5-11 Mulia, 5-11 Barford Lady, 5-11 Kinloch.

3.20 EBF BALLOON LODGE MAIDEN FILLES STAKES (2-Y-O: 24,324: 7f) (30 runners)

(30 runners)

501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520
501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520

BETTING: 5-11 Favourite, 5-11 Shady Heights, 5-11 Upper Serran, 5-11 Cashew King, 5-11 Mulia, 5-11 Barford Lady, 5-11 Kinloch.

3.50 SUFFOLK NOVICES HANDICAP (Claiming race: 2-Y-O: 23,820: 6f) (15 runners)

(15 runners)

601	602	603	604	605	606	607	608	609	610	611	612	613	614	615
601	602	603	604	605	606	607	608	609	610	611	612	613	614	615

BETTING: 5-11 Favourite, 5-11 Shady Heights, 5-11 Upper Serran, 5-11 Cashew King, 5-11 Mulia, 5-11 Barford Lady, 5-11 Kinloch.

4.05 WORTHINGTON HANDICAP CHASE (Listed race: 24,324: 2m 4f)

(15 runners)

701	702	703	704	705	706	707	708	709	710	711	712	713	714	715
701	702	703	704	705	706	707	708	709	710	711	712	713	714	715

BETTING: 5-11 Favourite, 5-11 Shady Heights, 5-11 Upper Serran, 5-11 Cashew King, 5-11 Mulia, 5-11 Barford Lady, 5-11 Kinloch.

4.30 WENSLEYDALE NOVICES HURDLE (3-Y-O: 24,324: 2m) (19 runners)

(19 runners)

801	802	803	804	805	806	807	808	809	810	811	812	813	814	815	816	817	818	819
801	802	803	804	805	806	807	808	809	810	811	812	813	814	815	816	817	818	819

BETTING: 5-11 Favourite, 5-11 Shady Heights, 5-11 Upper Serran, 5-11 Cashew King, 5-11 Mulia, 5-11 Barford Lady, 5-11 Kinloch.

4.55 FEDERATION OF BRITISH RACING CLUBS NOVICES HURDLE (2775: 3m) (24 runners)

(24 runners)

901	902	903	904	905	906	907	908	909	910	911	912	913	914	915	916	917	918	919	920
901	902	903	904	905	906	907	908	909	910	911	912	913	914	915	916	917	918	919	920

BETTING: 5-11 Favourite, 5-11 Shady Heights, 5-11 Upper Serran, 5-11 Cashew King, 5-11 Mulia, 5-11 Barford Lady, 5-11 Kinloch.

5.05 WORTHINGTON HANDICAP CHASE (Listed race: 24,324: 2m 4f)

(15 runners)

1001	1002	1003	1004	1005	1006	1007	1008	1009	1010	1011	1012	1013	1014	1015
1001	1002	1003	1004	1005	1006	1007	1008	1009	1010	1011	1012	1013	1014	1015

BETTING: 5-11 Favourite, 5-11 Shady Heights, 5-11 Upper Serran, 5-11 Cashew King, 5-11 Mulia, 5-11 Barford Lady, 5-11 Kinloch.

5.30 WORTHINGTON HANDICAP CHASE (Listed race: 24,324: 2m 4f)

(15 runners)

1101	1102	1103	1104	1105	1106	1107	1108	1109	1110	1111	1112	1113	1114	1115
1101	1102	1103	1104	1105	1106	1107	1108	1109	1110	1111	1112	1113	1114	1115

BETTING: 5-11 Favourite, 5-11 Shady Heights, 5-11 Upper Serran, 5-11 Cashew King, 5-11 Mulia, 5-11 Barford Lady, 5-11 Kinloch.

5.55 WORTHINGTON HANDICAP CHASE (Listed race: 24,324: 2m 4f)

(15 runners)

1201	1202	1203	1204	1205	1206	1207	1208	1209	1210	1211	1212	1213	1214	1215
1201	1202	1203	1204	1205	1206	1207	1208	1209	1210	1211	1212	1213	1214	1215

BETTING: 5-11 Favourite, 5-11 Shady Heights, 5-11 Upper Serran, 5-11 Cashew King, 5-11 Mulia, 5-11 Barford Lady, 5-11 Kinloch.

6.10 WORTHINGTON HANDICAP CHASE (Listed race: 24,324: 2m 4f)

(15 runners)

1301	1302	1303	1304	1305	1306	1307	1308	1309	1310	1311	1312	1313	1314	1315
1301	1302	1303	1304	1305	1306	1307	1308	1309	1310	1311	1312	1313	1314	1315

BETTING: 5-11 Favourite, 5-11 Shady Heights, 5-11 Upper Serran, 5-11 Cashew King, 5-11 Mulia, 5-11 Barford Lady, 5-11 Kinloch.

6.35 WORTHINGTON HANDICAP CHASE (Listed race: 24,324: 2m 4f)

(15 runners)

1401	1402	1403	1404	1405	1406	1407	1408	1409	1410	1411	1412	1413	1414	1415
1401	1402	1403	1404	1405	1406	1407	1408	1409	1410	1411	1412	1413	1414	1415

BETTING: 5-11 Favourite, 5-11 Shady Heights, 5-11 Upper Serran, 5-11 Cashew King, 5-11 Mulia, 5-11 Barford Lady, 5-11 Kinloch.

6.55 WORTHINGTON HANDICAP CHASE (Listed race: 24,324: 2m 4f)

(15 runners)

1501	1502	1503	1504	1505	1506	1507	1508	1509	1510	1511	1512	1513	1514	1515
1501	1502	1503	1504	1505	1506	1507	1508	1509	1510	1511	1512	1513	1514	1515

BETTING: 5-11 Favourite, 5-11 Shady Heights, 5-11 Upper Serran, 5-11 Cashew King, 5-11 Mulia, 5-11 Barford Lady, 5-11 Kinloch.

7.10 WORTHINGTON HANDICAP CHASE (Listed race: 24,324: 2m 4f)

(15 runners)

1601	1602	1603	1604	1605	1606	1607	1608	1609	1610	1611	1612	1613	1614	1615
1601	1602	1603	1604	1605	1606	1607	1608	1609	1610	1611	1612	1613	1614	1615

BETTING: 5-11 Favourite, 5-11 Shady Heights, 5-11 Upper Serran, 5-11 Cashew King, 5-11 Mulia, 5-11 Barford Lady, 5-11 Kinloch.

7.35 WORTHINGTON HANDICAP CHASE (Listed race: 24,324: 2m 4f)

(15 runners)

1701	1702	1703	1704	1705	1706	1707	1708	1709	1710	1711	1712	1713	1714	1715
1701	1702	1703	1704	1705	1706	1707	1708	1709	1710	1711	1712	1713	1714	1715

BETTING: 5-11 Favourite, 5-11 Shady Heights, 5-11 Upper Serran, 5-11 Cashew King, 5-11 Mulia, 5-11 Barford Lady, 5-11 Kinloch.

7.55 WORTHINGTON HANDICAP CHASE (Listed race: 24,324: 2m 4f)

(15 runners)

1801	1802	1803	1804	1805	1806	1807	1808	1809	1810	1811	1812	1813	1814	1815
1801	1802	1803	1804	1805	1806	1807	1808	1809	1810	1811	1812	1813	1814	1815

Guide to our in-line racecard

Record number. Draw in brackets. SF-figure horse's name. P-figure horse's name. U-figure horse's name. H-figure horse's name. W-figure horse's name. D-figure horse's name. C-figure horse's name. B-figure horse's name. M-figure horse's name. L-figure horse's name. N-figure horse's name. O-figure horse's name. Q-figure horse's name. R-figure horse's name. S-figure horse's name. T-figure horse's name. V-figure horse's name. X-figure horse's name. Y-figure horse's name. Z-figure horse's name.

2.45 ROYSTON STAKES (24,324: 7f) (15 runners)

401 (12) 02-042 EL REY 154 (5) (E. J. O'Brien) G. Hutton 4-9-7. S. Cautley 90
402 (13) 02-043 EL REY 154 (5) (E. J. O'Brien) G. Hutton 4-9-7. S. Cautley 90
403 (14) 02-044 EL REY 154 (5) (E. J. O'Brien) G. Hutton 4-9-7. S. Cautley 90
404 (15) 02-045 EL REY 154 (5) (E. J. O'Brien) G. Hutton 4-9-7. S. Cautley 90
405 (16) 02-046 EL REY 154 (5) (E. J. O'Brien) G. Hutton 4-9-7. S. Cautley 90
406 (17) 02-047 EL REY 154 (5) (E. J. O'Brien) G. Hutton 4-9-7. S. Cautley 90
407 (18) 02-048 EL REY 154 (5) (E. J. O'Brien) G. Hutton 4-9-7. S. Cautley 90
408 (19) 02-049 EL REY 154 (5) (E. J. O'Brien) G. Hutton 4-9-7. S. Cautley 90
409 (20) 02-050 EL REY 154 (5) (E. J. O'Brien) G. Hutton 4-9-7. S. Cautley 90
410 (21) 02-051 EL REY 154 (5) (E. J. O'Brien) G. Hutton 4-9-7. S. Cautley 90
411 (22) 02-052 EL REY 154 (5) (E. J. O'Brien) G. Hutton 4-9-7. S. Cautley 90
412 (23) 02-053 EL REY 154 (5) (E. J. O'Brien) G. Hutton 4-9-7. S. Cautley 90
413 (24) 02-054 EL REY 154 (5) (E. J. O'Brien) G. Hutton 4-9-7. S. Cautley 90
414 (25) 02-055 EL REY 154 (5) (E. J. O'Brien) G. Hutton 4-9-7. S. Cautley 90
415 (26) 02-056 EL REY 154 (5) (E. J. O'Brien) G. Hutton 4-9-7. S. Cautley 90
416 (27) 02-057 EL REY 154 (5) (E. J. O'Brien) G. Hutton 4-9-7. S. Cautley 90
417 (28) 02-058 EL REY 154 (5) (E. J. O'Brien) G. Hutton 4-9-7. S. Cautley 90
418 (29) 02-059 EL REY 154 (5) (E. J. O'Brien) G. Hutton 4-9-7. S. Cautley 90
419 (30) 02-060 EL REY 154 (5) (E. J. O'Brien) G. Hutton 4-9-7. S. Cautley 90
420 (31) 02-061 EL REY 154 (5) (E. J. O'Brien) G. Hutton 4-9-7. S. Cautley 90
421 (32) 02-062 EL REY 154 (5) (E. J. O'Brien) G. Hutton 4-9-7. S. Cautley 90
422 (33) 02-063 EL REY 154 (5) (E. J. O'Brien) G. Hutton 4-9-7. S. Cautley 90
423 (34) 02-064 EL REY 154 (5) (E. J. O'Brien) G. Hutton 4-9-7. S. Cautley 90
424 (35) 02-065 EL REY 154 (5) (E. J. O'Brien) G. Hutton 4-9-7. S. Cautley 90
425 (36) 02-066 EL REY 154 (5) (E. J. O'Brien) G. Hutton 4-9-7. S. Cautley 90
426 (37) 02-067 EL REY 154 (5) (E. J. O'Brien) G. Hutton 4-9-7. S. Cautley 90
427 (38) 02-068 EL REY 154 (5) (E. J. O'Brien) G. Hutton 4-9-7. S. Cautley 90
428 (39) 02-069 EL REY 154 (5) (E. J. O'Brien) G. Hutton 4-9-7. S. Cautley 90
429 (40) 02-070 EL REY 154 (5) (E. J. O'Brien) G. Hutton 4-9-7. S. Cautley 90
430 (41) 02-071 EL REY 154 (5) (E. J. O'Brien) G. Hutton 4-9-7. S. Cautley 90
431 (42) 02-072 EL REY 154 (5) (E. J. O'Brien) G. Hutton 4-9-7. S. Cautley 90
432 (43) 02-073 EL REY 154 (5) (E. J. O'Brien) G. Hutton 4-9-7. S. Cautley 90
433 (44) 02-074 EL REY 154 (5) (E. J. O'Brien) G. Hutton 4-9-7. S. Cautley 90
434 (45) 02-075 EL REY 154 (5) (E. J. O'Brien) G. Hutton 4-9-7. S. Cautley 90
435 (46) 02-076 EL REY 154 (5) (E. J. O'Brien) G. Hutton 4-9-7. S. Cautley 90
436 (47) 02-077 EL REY 154 (5) (E. J. O'Brien) G. Hutton 4-9-7. S. Cautley 90
437 (48) 02-078 EL REY 154 (5) (E. J. O'Brien) G. Hutton 4-9-7. S. Cautley 90
438 (49) 02-079 EL REY 154 (5) (E. J. O'Brien) G. Hutton 4-9-7. S. Cautley 90

CRICKET: RICHARDS ATTAINS NEW STATURE AS A CAPTAIN AS HIS SIDE BOW OUT ON A HIGH NOTE

West Indies
recapture
old menace
at last gasp

From Alan Lee, Karachi

Just when it seemed safe to draw a final line under the long era of West Indian domination, they produced the most perverse result of this World Cup. Their 28-run victory over previously unbeaten Pakistan was, as things turned out, of no material consequence but to this beleaguered team, and in particular to Vivian Richards, their captain, it was an incalculable psychological uplift.

Regrets and excuses have no meaning now but it probably bears saying that if they had shown as much cool commitment at the telling stages of Monday's defeat by England, we might now all be talking of the West Indian steamroller gathering pace.

It is curiously easy to say that Pakistan, already qualified, might subconsciously have dropped a gear. It even looked that way. Their fielding was sometimes sloppy and their batting lacked purpose. But on a day when the odds were stacked against them, it would be wrong to take anything from Richards' men.

They won here by making their highest score of the four matches they have played against Pakistan and England and then bowling with a meanness of spirit in stark contrast to their earlier philanthropy.

All the while, Richards was acting out the part of a captain rather than just wearing the label. His bowling changes were astute, he altered his fields more precisely than has been his instinct and, when Benjamin showed himself to be a dangerously weak link in the defence, he encouraged, cajoled and then advised him to switch around the wicket, from where he proceeded to take three wickets. Paradoxically, the traumatic events of the past few days may just have been the making of Richards as a captain.

Even while their own side were fielding, a section of the packed crowd was behaving no better than the worst of Britain's football houts. Missiles rained onto the playing area, until Mianand was sent down to plead with the largely student sector.

When West Indies took the

field, the scenes grew steadily more ugly and running battles between students and police ended, inevitably, with tear-gas being fired into the offending area.

Without the pressures of chasing a target there was a positive air about previously careworn West Indian batting. Richards, who must still be wondering how he survived to make 93 against England, this time scored 110 in unrecognizably confident style, while Richards himself

Scoreboard

WEST INDIES	
D L Haynes c Imran b Mushtaq	25
P V Simmons b Akram	6
R A Richards c Qadir b Imran	110
V A Richardson b Akram	12
A L George b Mushtaq	11
R A Harper b Akram	2
C L Hooper not out	0
W K Benjamin c Mushtaq b Imran	0
JP L Dujon not out	0
Extras (b 4, lb 0, nb 1, w 18)	20
Total (7 wickets, 50 overs)	258

CA Walsh and B P Patterson did not bat.
FALL OF WICKETS: 19, 2-24; 4-221, 4-245, 5-255, 6-255, 7-255.

PAKISTAN	
Mushtaq Nazir b Harper	40
Faris Raheem b Patterson	23
Salim Malik c Richards b Walsh	23
Imran Khan b Harper	8
Yasir Arafat b Patterson	0
Abdul Qadir not out	0
Shoaib Mohammad b Benjamin	8
Saleem Jaffer not out	0
Extras (b 4, lb 6, nb 2, w 10)	22
Total (9 wickets, 50 overs)	220

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-78, 2-147, 3-167, 4-186, 5-202, 6-202, 7-202, 8-202, 9-202.

BOWLING: Imran 9-0-57-3; Akram 10-4-45-3; Qadir 10-1-23-0; Mushtaq 10-4-47-1; Jaffer 5-0-32-0; Haque 5-0-30-0.

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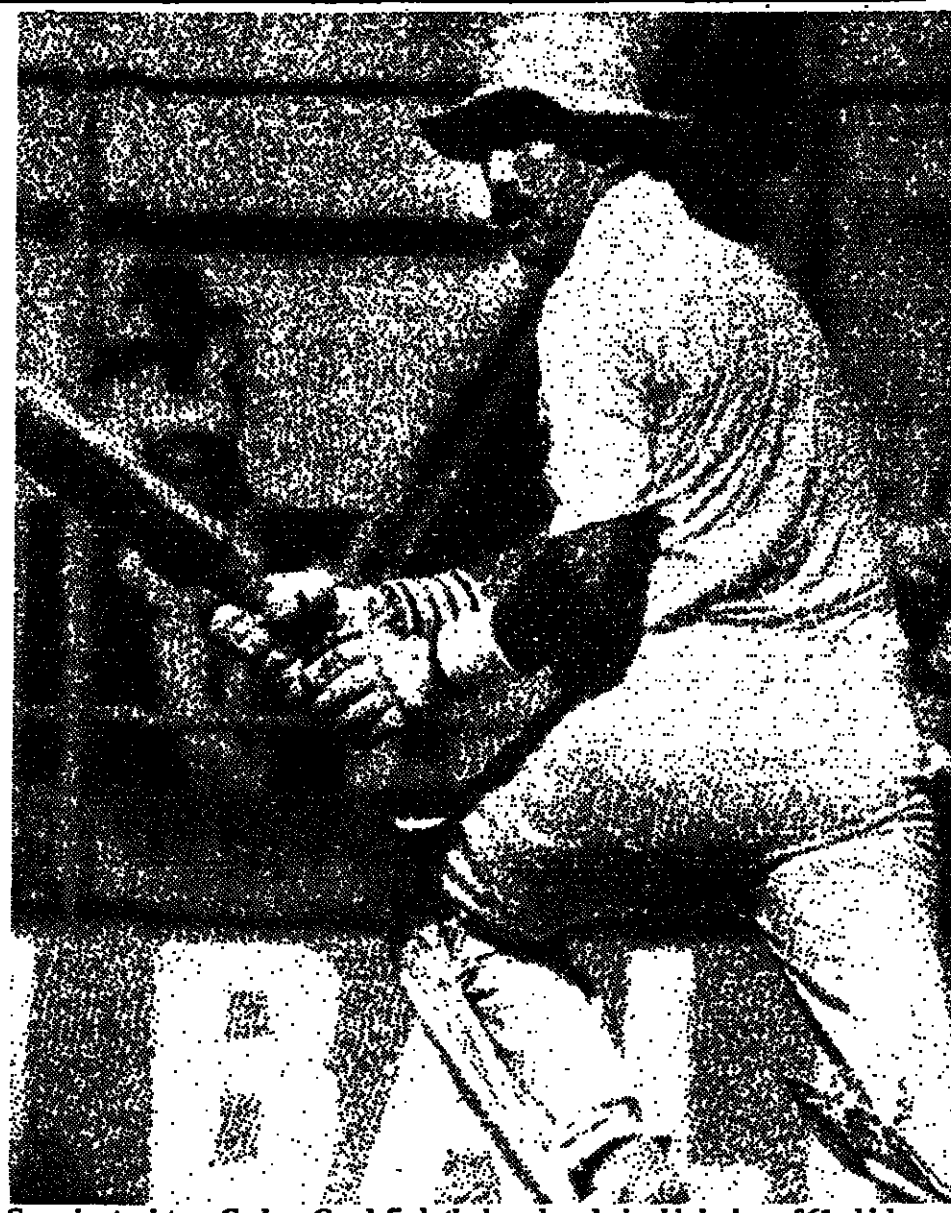
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Sweeping to victory: Graham Gooch finds the boundary during his innings of 61 which won him the man of the match award against Sri Lanka at Pune. Match report, page 44

Border's poor run continues

Cuttack, (Reuters) — Australia beat Zimbabwe by 70 runs in the World Cup game here yesterday but will not know their semifinal opponents until the finish of the last Group A match between India and New Zealand in Nagpur today.

The calculations came out after Australia, put in on a well-grassed pitch, had made 266 for five from their 50 overs. The total was Australia's run rate to 5.19.

Zimbabwe's hopes of achieving such a target were dealt a cruel blow when opening batsman Waller was struck between the eyes by a rising ball from Reid. Waller departed with a nasty cut across the bridge of his nose, bravely returning later but the rest of the Zimbabwean batting was understandably apprehensive. That they reached 196 for six was largely due to some friendly deliveries from part-time bowlers at the end of the innings.

The centre-piece of Australia's innings was a ruggedly efficient 93 by Boon, who made his runs out of 148 in the first 33 overs. None of the other Australians looked at ease on a pitch that was never particularly reliable. Jones potted about for 27 overs for 58 not out, hitting one six but not managing a four until the last over.

stumped off a ball that bit and turned. The Australian captain made only four, taking his tally in six World Cup innings to 134. Vettori then joined Jones to contribute 43 to a stand of 78.

Waller's sad departure seemed to convince Zimbabwe that this was not to be their day. Waugh dismissed Shah while Curran and Houghton, the two batsmen who might have troubled Australia, were dismissed in the 27th and 29th overs by the off-spinner, Lisa May, reducing Zimbabwe to 92 for three.

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Taylor works from the base upwards to stop the rot at a club where glory once resided

A new Villa out of the ruins of the old

For a man who, in the space of two months, has altered two years of runaway failure and started a stampede to success that was last seen trampling underfoot the Littlewoods Cup hopes of Tottenham Hotspur on Wednesday, it was a strange admission to make.

"I doubt if I will ever change Aston Villa," Graham Taylor conceded. "Its history is steeped in controversy. It will always have its high successes and troughs of failure. I can only hope that my stay here coincides with one of its successful periods."

Despite this fantastic observation from one of the English game's great young idealists, it has not prevented Taylor from mercilessly stripping the Villa down to the bare wood in order to build up a more durable veneer. "After three managers in eight months, what the club needed was a period of stability. Yet to get the base right I had to change it again. I sold seven players and brought in seven players, for a profit of £400,000, and changed the entire backroom staff." As someone once said, change is not made without inconvenience, even from worse to better.

Taylor decided to tell the supporters what he felt they wanted to hear — not what a great club it was and that it should never have suffered the degradation of relegation — but the painful truth that Villa were in a mess. "By saying those things it has caused considerable controversy in the first few months of my reign, but they were things that needed to be said. When you've spent the last five years at a club run at a first division level and someone that most other clubs are run the same and when you discover that they're not it's hard to accept."

Taylor admitted that the job would have defied him a few years ago in the way that it proved too much for his friend, Graham Turner. "Graham came here at a terrible time for himself, having done a magnificent job at Shrewsbury. The Aston Villa team was breaking up after winning the



The master rebuilders: a smile that hints that its owner may be Taylor-made for the task

championship and the European Cup and there were changes at boardroom level. If I'd come I would have suffered the same as Graham.

"I've seen too many managers make the mistake of jumping at offers before they're ready. West Bromwich Albion offered me the chance of managing a first division club when I was at Lincoln. But it wasn't a chance. If I hadn't been successful in the first couple of years I would have been out of a job and thrown back to the lower divisions or in the fullness of time not even have been a manager. That's why I chose Watford instead. The system chews you up and spits you out. I

think I've got the experience now to deal with a big city club.

"The football grapevine had told me that things weren't going well at Villa Park. A big club doesn't get relegated without discipline going, people not having good leadership. The first thing I had to do was hit the players, lay ground rules on and off the field. When things started going wrong too many players wanted to have their say. I had to stop that and give them a pattern and a shape. As a result our football has been less than enthralling but we will work off that. And that's all I can do for the moment.

"I'm aware of what is expected of me. I expect the same of myself. It is

expected that I should stop the decline of Aston Villa and at the same time I should change things and win promotion. Logically, that shouldn't be on but that's what we're trying to do. I want to discover if I have professional athletes around me that act and behave in a manner befitting their profession."

For the best part of 10 years Taylor had all that at Watford in a perfect storm of ideas and ambitions until he had to leave, fearing stagnation. "It wasn't important when I went. You could almost say I met Villa on the rebound."

It must be heartbreaking, there-

fore, for Taylor to see Watford in such disarray. A comment of his about Villa, that it took 10 years to build something and just 10 months to knock it down, might more aptly apply to Watford just now. Taylor said that "the Watford chairman took his decision very quickly" to appoint Dave Bassett to what Taylor insists is the "best job in football."

He said: "You often hear managers say how much they would like the sort of freedom that Watford offer a manager. They say 'I'd like that, no interference, be your own boss, do what you want, go where you want, say what you want.' But, boy, you've got to be successful because there's no director to hide behind. I doubt whether Dave had that sort of freedom at Wimbledon, at least not in the later years. If I continue to be allowed this sort of freedom at Villa and it doesn't go well I will not hide behind the chairman and the chairman knows that. I'll stand in front of Doug Ellis."

"I've spoken to Dave on a number of occasions and told him he must have confidence in his own ability. It's not easy for him because he's picked up something that was a going concern. But I can't believe things have changed so radically for him to make the changes he has done. I think he might reflect that he's made them a bit hastily, but now that's the road you're on, Dave."

Taylor said that he would like nothing better than to visit Watford but that there was no way he would cause such embarrassment, "unless, God forbid, Aston Villa were drawn against Watford in a Cup competition. Both Watford and myself can't without that, thank you very much."

Not that the new Villa would have reason to fear the new Watford. Since the arrival Taylor, he has picked up some 13 games without defeat, thereby ending a run of just two wins in 27 League and Cup games going back to last December.

Clive White

FOOTBALL

Everton chairman hits out against the racists

By Ian Ross

Philip Carter, chairman of Everton, yesterday launched a bitter attack on the racists who are threatening to besmirch the club's name.

Mr Carter, who is also president of the Football League, spoke out in the wake of the midweek Littlewoods Cup Merseyside derby at Anfield when John Barnes, Liverpool's Jamaican-born England international, was subjected to a barrage of racist abuse by a small section of the Everton supporters.

The two clubs met again at the same venue tomorrow in a League game which is to be televised live by the BBC and Mr Carter, fearing a repeat of Wednesday night's unspeakable verbal abuse, called swiftly to condemn the culprits.

"If it was Everton supporters who were responsible I find it deplorable. We would ask this mindless fringe not to attend Sunday's game or, if they do go, to condemn themselves as all true Evertonians should," he said. "We do not need this kind of nonsense. If people cannot control themselves the message is very simple — stay away because we do not want you. It is incredible to see that 60,000 people can enjoy a game and yet a few mindless idiots can attempt to spoil it."

Feyenoord spectator is charged

Rotterdam (AP) — A suspect aged 21 has been charged with the attempted manslaughter of the Feyenoord goalkeeper, Andreas Chariz, who was injured when an explosive device was hurled during last Wednesday's match against The Netherlands, the prosecutor's office said here.

He is also charged with carrying a dangerous weapon. The charges carry a maximum penalty of 15 years jail.

The homemade explosive, made of match heads, was thrown only two minutes after the kick-off in the European Championship game in the Feyenoord stadium.

The incident caused public outrage because it could lead to a ban on the Dutch national team despite their 2-0 victory. Several anonymous telephone calls have been received threatening the suspect's life, according to the prosecutor's office.

Rotterdam's mayor, Bram Peper, even appeared to travel to the UEFA Cup return match against Feyenoord here next Wednesday.

In Nicosia, the Cyprus Football Association said yesterday that it had appealed to UEFA to suspend the Dutch victory.

"Wednesday's game was a marvellous advert for football in every sense. Whoever is involved in this is letting the club down. Sunday's match is being broadcast live on television so it is even more important that the spectacle is conducted in the best possible spirit for the good of football in general and for Merseyside in particular," he added.

Colin Harvey, the Everton manager, added yesterday that Manchester City made a profit of £575,739 last season, despite being relegated from the first division. It is the second highest figure in the club's history and follows a year of crippling losses. The club chairman, Peter Swales, said: "We have achieved this mark through trading and the surplus on transfer fees." City, however, still have debts of £4 million.

he may encounter some problems in preparing his side for a second important derby game in just four days.

"It is not going to be easy. It will be difficult getting the players' feet back on the ground and getting them to show the same determination as they did in midweek," he said.

TODAY'S TEAM NEWS

First division
Charlton v Southampton
Charlton will not decide on their team until shortly before kick-off. Southampton are unchanged, though Townsend, a substitute, may be tested in a hamstring.

Chelsea v Oxford
Chelsea, for whom Dixon is still unavailable, have also lost Hazard with a thigh injury. Oxford are without Hill, who has damaged knee ligaments. Rhoades-Brown equips.

Derby v Coventry
Coventry have Regis and Phillips back, but lose McGrath (head injury) and Pickering (knee ligament). Livingston, a reserve forward, and Lane, a left back, are included in the squad. MacLaren continues to deputise for the injured Sage in the Derby side.

Liverpool v Everton
Houghton, cup-tied in midweek, is available again to Liverpool who have Vernon fit after an Achilles problem. Everton recall Clarke in place of Heath, who is suspended. Ratcliffe (back) and Watson (thigh) will return to the team.

Man Utd v Nottm Forest
Forest will be unchanged. Walsh is back in goal for United, but McGrath's ankle injury has still not healed. Robson will play despite a head injury. Olsen returns and Strachan may step down to Sunderland.

Portsmouth v Sheff Wed
Corrigan makes a belated debut for Portsmouth after a pre-season injury. Gilbert is recovering from knee surgery and is expected to return to the team. Sandford is out with a back injury. Wednesday are without Chapman, who is suspended.

BOBSLEIGHING

Redgrave good enough for Calgary

Steve Redgrave, Britain's Olympic bobsledder, will be back on the water today after spending the week on an icy bobsleigh track (Chris Moore writes). This weekend, he competes in a 10-kilometre single-sledding event in Switzerland. Last Wednesday he finished a surprising runner-up in the two-man event at the British championships in Winterville.

He made a last-minute decision to travel to Winterville to act as brakeman for Peter Bruggman and they placed second behind Tom De La Hunty. Their start time of 5.20 seconds was the third-fastest by a British team at Winterville.

Neither of Britain's top two bobsledders, Nick Pinnington and Mark Tait, took part having been pre-selected for the Calgary Winter

Olympics, but as Phipps said: "Considering Redgrave and Bruggman had only come together at the last minute, it was a tremendous performance."

Redgrave could offer the sport a lot if he took it up seriously, Phipps said, though his only objective at the moment was to win both the coxed and coxless pairs with Andy Holmes at the Seoul Olympics.

SHOW JUMPING

Britain left trailing by Dutch

From Jenny MacArthur

Wout Jan Van der Schans, a former national three-day event champion who only started showjumping two years ago, led a clean sweep by the Dutch in yesterday's opening international class at the World Cup show here.

Albert Voorn, on Opiebeurs Wembley, and Rob Ehrens on Olympic Sunrise, both regular members of the Dutch team, finished second and third — the result underlining the steady improvement in Dutch showjumping team over the last two years.

Britain's Harvey Smith fared less well. Jumping flatly, Brook Street Shining Example failed to reach yesterday's 16-horse jump off after hitting the upright fence five times. But Smith is optimistic that he will be back to usual form for tomorrow's World Cup qualifier which offers a £17,000 Volvo car as first prize.

John Whitaker was the highest placed of the six British riders in the qualifying round, finishing eighth on Nest Gammar, a young horse he bought from the West German horse dealer, Axel Wockeler, last year. Of the two other British riders in the jump-off, Malcolm Pyrah on Towerstone and Angela Smith on Boyette, turned in too sharply to the wall and had a refusal. Nevertheless, Smith's fluent first-round indicated the potential strength of this new partnership.

Nick Skelton was kept out of the jump off when Raffles J. Nick hit the last fence. Michael Whitaker on Cogshall Spot On, and David Broome on Landmark also collected four faults each.

Broome, competing on the eight-year-old gelding for the first time since the horse's fall at Wembley earlier this month, is hoping to give him a competitive boost, round in tomorrow's Volvo world cup qualifier, the focal point of this meeting, when among those competing will be Canada's world champion, Gail Grosz, on Mr T and the new European champion, Pierre Durand, of France, with Jappeloup.

Germany's Gail Grosz, on Mr T and the new European champion, Pierre Durand, of France, with Jappeloup.

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MOTOR RACING

No 'designer fuels' or flying sparks

By John Blunsden

Modifications to the regulations governing the ground clearance of Formula One cars and the specification of permitted fuels are to be introduced next season "for safety and other reasons", Jean-Marie Balestre, the president of the Federation Internationale Societe Automobile (FISA) announced at a Press conference in Suzuka yesterday.

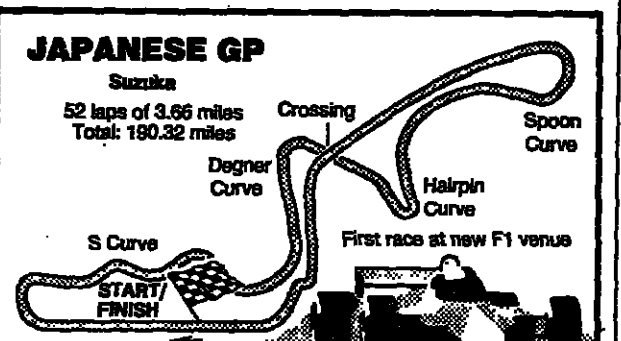
Under the revised rules no suspended portion of the car will be allowed to make contact with the ground at any time. At present, showers of sparks are a familiar sight both during qualifying and when cars are fully laden early in a race as their "skid plates" strike the track surface due to the minimal ground clearance provided by suspensions.

The intended revision of the fuel regulations is to stop the use of sophisticated exotic brews, or "designer fuels". These have been developed to alleviate the difficulties caused by the limit on fuel capacity, but they bear

little if any resemblance to the sort of fuel used in road cars.

FISA are only able to introduce changes in regulations at short notice if they come under a considerable amount of pressure, otherwise they have to have the unanimous support of the participating teams before they can be implemented. It may be argued that both the intended changes involve safety elements, but an equally strong motivation for the sport's governing body has been its long-held desire to gradually narrow the gulf between what is permissible on the track and what is appropriate for the road.

Balestre's threat to ban active suspension, which he made in Mexico two weeks ago, was with similar intent, but was promptly withdrawn after it had been pointed out to him that active suspension not only offered the potential for greater safety on the track, but also represented tomorrow's suspension technology for the road.



JAPANESE GP

52 laps of 3.66 miles
Total: 190.32 miles

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Lendl basks in the glow of tributes from his victims

From Rex Bellamy, Tennis Correspondent, Antwerp

Ivan Lendl, champion of France and the United States, beat Henri Leconte and Tim Mayotte in straight sets in less than 18 hours to reach the semi-finals of the European Community Championship (ECC). That means Lendl will add at least £50,000 to £41,000 won in four previous appearances here.

By winning the ECC three times in five years, Lendl also acquired a gold and diamond racket that he has never seen since he won it two years ago. The racket is stashed away in a New York vault. The best player in Connecticut explained yesterday: "I don't want it in the house. It would just be asking for trouble. Somebody might challenge my dogs."

Leconte used to beat Lendl but can do it no longer. "He has more confidence than I have," Leconte says. Lendl is also fitter, stronger, and has more respect for the percentages. There is more steel in him, too. Mayotte, beaten 6-3, 6-3 yesterday in a fine match punctuated by good humour and banter, suggested that Lendl was taking tennis to new heights: "You've got to tip your hat to him, because it didn't come easily."

Lendl was flattered. "That was a big compliment," he said, "and I cannot talk about it. But I would like to think that I have taken training to new levels and that it would be sad if that didn't transfer into my tennis."

Lendl, incidentally, believes that the season is too long — that the Masters should be brought forward to mid-October, followed by a break until the Australian championships in January. John McEnroe says the players should insist on having more influence over the organization on the circuit.

Every match in yesterday's quarter-finals featured a player who has won at least one Grand Slam singles title. The line-up

was Lendl v Mayotte, Pat Cash v Wojtek Fibak, McEnroe v Miloslav Mecir (that was last year's final) and Brad Gilbert v Mats Wilander.

The odd man out was Fibak, aged 35, who seldom plays singles these days and ranks only 392nd in the world. He was one of a "wild card" into the tournament and beat Ulf Stenlund and Yannick Noah in turn. The deeply thoughtful Fibak raises images of those second-world jazz musicians who sometimes drift over from the bar to sit in for a set with the resident band.

On court, Fibak nudges and nudges the ball rather than bullying it. His tennis is always shrewd and he does not miss much. Off court, the Pole speaks so many languages that he is almost a European Community in himself. He also has the world's largest collection — outside Poland, anyway — of paintings by Polish masters. Which reminds me that the spectators here, including the oldsters in Amsterdam, an antiquary with a remarkable repository of tennis memorabilia.

The ECC is always rich in peripheral pleasures. For some of us the day begins with a parkland jog, one-sided interviews with ducks and black swans, deer and fawns. Back at the hotel, Cash's son enlivens the breakfast scene and, later, Cash himself leads to practice in a T-shirt bearing the message "Leave Me Alone."

For all its huge rewards and lavish trappings the ECC is, in many ways, a relaxed and charming throwback to the big events of the old days. In the shambolic chaos, with Pierre Darnon in charge, it had to be.

RESULTS: Second round: J. McEnroe (US) vs M. Jarek (ARG), 6-4, 6-4; V. Fibak (POL) vs P. Cash (AUS), 6-4, 6-4; B. Gilbert (GB) vs M. Wilander (SWE), 6-4, 6-4; I. Lendl (AUT) vs T. Mayotte (FRA), 6-3, 6-3.

Bates overcomes shaky moments

From Richard Evans, Hong Kong

When British players stare victory in the face, they have a tendency to go weak at the knees. Jeremy Bates experienced this strange phenomenon in the quarter-final of the Seiko Classic here, a second consecutive event in the series. Bates, when he led Tom Nijssen, The Netherlands, 6-4, 5-0 and 40-0.

"Then just like that I got nervous, like the flick of a switch," Bates said after he had completed a 6-4, 6-4 victory with a considerable sense of relief. "I suppose it's because I haven't played enough grand prix tournaments recently. And in my two other matches here I was coming from behind, which creates a different kind of pressure."

Nijssen did not help to allay Bates's nervousness by saving the third of five match points the Englishman lost in that sixth game by taking a full-blooded smash off the end of his toes and sending it shooting back across the net for a clean winner.

After that, Bates's drives got shorter and shorter and the booming serve that had helped him through the first set lost its potency. The slightly-built Dutchman continued to hit cleanly off the ground, making Bates sweat buckets in the humidity.

And when a beautiful backhand pass down the line contributed to a second consecutive set point, Bates, having squandered two chances to serve for the match, knew that the nagging structure of the tennis scoring system was slowly eroding the remnants of his confidence.

Despite a double fault Bates made it at the third time of asking. However, even his second serve on his sixth match point barely crept over the net.

What Bates needs to do, of course, is to win more often. He will find the task just as difficult when he meets John Fitzgerald in the second round of the semi-final of his career. The Australian Davis Cup player, now fully recovered from a shoulder operation in February, is in top form at the moment. He has won the last two of his four matches in Tokyo last week.

First win for Quentrec

Karine Quentrec, of France, won her first major international tournament when she defeated Martina Pavilic, of West Germany, 6-2, 6-0 to win the LTA women's indoor tournament at the Matchpoint Centre, Bournemouth yesterday.

In a match lasting only 64 minutes, Miss Quentrec, aged 18, and nursing a shoulder injury, hit accurate and powerful ground strokes to force her 17-year-old opponent into many errors.

Miss Quentrec now moves on to Telford, where the second leg of this four-week circuit starts on Monday. £1,000 the richer and with three more points to add to her world computer ranking.

RESULTS: Singles: Karine Quentrec (FR) vs Martina Pavilic (GER), 6-2, 6-0; Karine Quentrec (FR) vs Martina Pavilic (GER), 6-2, 6-0; Karine Quentrec (FR) vs Martina Pavilic (GER), 6-2, 6-0.

INDIANAPOLIS: Leila Meskhi, of the Soviet Union, upset the third seed, Helen Kolesi, of Canada, 6-3, 6-1 on Thursday to reach the quarter-finals of the \$75,000 women's tournament. (Reuters report.) Ely Hakami, of the United States, ousted her second-seeded compatriot, Kate Gomer, 6-3, 6-4 and China's Hu Ping beat the fifth seed, Natalia Zvereva, of the Soviet Union, 6-3, 6-3.

SNOOKER

Foulds fights back to take White all way

From Steve Atleson

As the host country of the Labatt Canadian Masters warms steadily to a game that has given it CHIT Toronto as a world champion, Jimmy White and Neal Foulds produced a minor classic in the opening semi-final before White squeaked home by one frame.

Neither White nor Foulds have made impressive starts to the season, but whereas White has been playing well in practice and slipping up in tournaments, Foulds has been in trouble all round.

Despite a break of 42 giving him the opening frame, Foulds seemed booked for another swift defeat as White rampaged into a 6-2 lead, clattering home breaks of 43, 64, 89, 54 and 93. He managed a 54, to lead 54-3 in frame nine, but missed a red, and White cleared to the yellow with 45 only then to suffer a 12-4 in the green. A relieved Foulds took his reprieve with both hands and then pulled up to just 6-4 behind, before White responded with runs of 35 and 47 to stand a frame from the final.

Foulds then turned the match around by bravely pulling up to 7-7, but squandered a match-winning chance in the deciding frame when he missed the simplest of black balls. White offered no more mercy as he moved on into today's final.

RESULTS: Semi-final: Jimmy White (ENG) vs Neal Foulds (WAL), 8-7. Frame scores: White 43, 64, 89, 54, 93, 54, 57, 65, 72, 44, 47, 102, 5, 57, 12, 89, 6-4, 6-3.

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England leave for Bombay in good heart

From John Woodcock
Cricket Correspondent
Pune

England went safely through to the semi-finals of the World Cup when they beat Sri Lanka by eight wickets here yesterday. An opening partnership of 123 in 23.3 overs, between Gooch and Robinson, put the 218 which England needed comfortably within their reach. They won in the end with 8.4 overs to spare, the Sri Lankans by then looking very forlorn.

To the disappointment of the crowd, it was an unusually featureless game, played on a pitch as full of runs as the groundsmen had promised. Pune being 1,800 feet above sea level, it was not as drenchingly hot as in some of England's earlier matches, or as it is likely to be in Bombay for next Thursday's semi-final.

England's opponents then will be decided in Nagpur today, when India play New Zealand. To be sure of meeting England at home rather than Pakistan away, India need not only to beat New



Zealand but to score something in the region of 265 if they bat first and 5.20 an over if they bat second. It is a tall order, and we shall be following the match eagerly. England would obviously prefer to play Australia than India.

The first of some nice wristy strokes played by the Sri Lankan batsmen came off the very first ball, Mahanama flicking DeFreitas off his toes for four. In the same over, Gooch left the field, having dislocated the second figure of his right hand when putting down a sharp chance at second slip. Jarvis, who fielded in Gooch's place for the rest of

Sri Lanka's innings, dropped a catch at cover point but made another at deep square leg to look easier than it was. Despite the bareness and bumpiness of the outfield, England's ground work was good, Robinson being particularly busy on the boundary, where he also made a fine, albeit abortive catch off one of Sri Lanka's four sixes.

The best innings for Sri Lanka, and the most attractive of the day, came from Dias, playing only his second match of the tournament. He has been out of form, but there was no knowing it once Downton had given him an early life off Small. Slimly built but beautifully balanced, Dias looked every inch a batsman. I doubt whether there is a single shot he lacks.

After 10 overs Sri Lanka were 25 for two, Emburey having held a slip catch, a rarity in this competition. With England bowling to their field, Sri Lanka's innings was half over before it picked up any momentum, and then, just as it was doing so, Gurusinghe, a robust left-

hander, was sent back by Dias and run out by Gatting from mid-off.

Sri Lanka do, in fact, bat a longish way down, neatly and with flair. Twice Dias cleared the square leg boundary, the ball effortlessly hit. By the time Hemmings pushed one past him, as he came down the pitch, England were having to work hard at containment, but Sri Lanka still scored 75 from their last 10 overs.

England, I thought, were lucky to get away with so few wickets. The calling of these, especially by David Archer, the West Indian umpire, was strangely unpredictable. England's most economical bowler was Small, who had recently been the costliest.

Once Gooch's finger had stood the test of a thundering drive off the first ball of England's innings, and Robinson had settled in, the result was never in doubt. With Mendis upset inside, Dias took Sri Lanka into the field, and they soon seemed resigned to their fate. They were unlucky to be drawn in most of the stronger of the two qualify-

ing groups, and not surprisingly they think it hardly fair that they should have had to spend more time travelling than any of the other seven sides.

But, whether it had been so or not, their bowling and fielding would almost certainly have let them down. Yesterday their two little left-arm spinners, Anurasi and Jeganathan, were the best of their bowlers, and it is on spin that they should build for the future; on that and stricter accuracy from their medium-pacers.

It had seemed likely for some overs that England's first wicket would fall to a hoick across the line, and so it did, Robinson having his off stump hit as he aimed to midwicket.

After Gooch had been caught and bowled off one that never quite came on to the bat, Athey and Gatting finished off the job. They did their best to run each other out but failed, and soon after 3.30 England had registered their fourth victory in six qualifying games.

SCOREBOARD FROM PUNE

Sri Lanka won toss

SRI LANKA		4s	6s	Runs
R S Mahanama c Emburey b DeFreitas	14	1	23	28
J R Ranasinghe bow b Small	7	1	40	53
J A P Gurusinghe run out (Gatting)	54	3	131	105
R L Dias st Downton b Hemmings	80	3	131	105
T R D Mendis b DeFreitas	22	1	12	31
R S Madugalle c sub (P W Jarvis) b Hemmings	7	1	43	38
P A de Silva not out	23	2	26	36
A L F de Mel c Lamb b Hemmings	20	1	15	35
S Jeganathan not out	0	2	2	15
Extras (lb 3, w 3, nb 4)	10			
Total (7 wickets, 50 overs)	217			

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-23, 2-25, 3-113, 4-125, 5-170, 6-177, 7-180.

BOWLING: DeFreitas 10-2-45-2 (2 w); Small 10-1-33-1 (5 nb); Foster 10-0-37-0 (1 w); Emburey 10-1-42-4; Hemmings 10-0-57-3.

ENGLAND

ENGLAND		4s	6s	Runs
G A Gooch c and b Jeganathan	51	7	101	79
R T Robinson b Jeganathan	25	7	50	75
C W J Athey not out	40	1	65	55
M W Gatting not out	46	4	52	40
Extras (lb 1, w 13, nb 3)	17			
Total (2 wickets, 41.2 overs)	219			

A J Lamb, J E Emburey, JP R Downton, P A J DeFreitas, N A Foster, G C Small and E E Hemmings did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-124, 2-132.

BOWLING: Ranasinghe 8-1-37-0 (1 nb); John 5-2-19-0; de Mel 4-2-34-0 (1 w); Jeganathan 10-0-45-2 (1 w); Anurasi 10-0-45-0; de Silva 3-0-25-0 (1 w).

Man of the Match: G A Gooch.

Umpires: D J Archer (W Indies) and Kitzer Hayat (Pak).

Mansell in hospital after 90mph crash in qualifying round

By John Blunden

Nigel Mansell was taken to hospital by helicopter yesterday after crashing his Canon Williams-Honda during the first qualifying period for tomorrow's Japanese Grand Prix at Suzuka.

Although a preliminary x-ray examination revealed no broken bones, Mansell was in considerable pain from suspected spinal, back and neck injuries. Further tests were being carried out to determine the extent of the damage and to assess his chances of taking part in the race, which is crucial if he is to sustain his World championship challenge.

The accident occurred at the exit from a 90mph right-hand corner on the 3.67-mile circuit, where a left wheel of Mansell's car was seen to clip a kerb, sending him into a tight clockwise spin across the track and into a barrier on the far side.

The Williams came to rest right-side-up after spinning wildly through the air, but Mansell was clearly suffering from the whiplash effect of the accident and had to be helped out of his car. He was fitted with an inflatable neck brace before being transferred to the trackside medical centre, from which he was subsequently flown to a hospital at Nagoya.

His back and neck have both suffered severely during his 11-year motor racing career. In 1977 he broke his neck in a Formula Ford accident and in 1979 his spine was damaged in a Formula Three crash. Since then, his most serious accident was in 1985

when a tyre deflation sent his car out of control at 200mph on the Paul Ricard circuit, where he was practising for the French Grand Prix, and he was knocked unconscious and suffered severe concussion.

His powers of recovery have been remarkable, however, and he may yet take his place on the starting grid tomorrow if he can pass the mandatory medical examination, which will be carried out today.

But even if he does so, the task ahead of him, if he is to pip Nelson Piquet to the title, has become even more formidable. His best lap time prior to yesterday's accident was sufficient to give him only fifth place on the provisional grid by the end of the session, whereas Piquet was fastest. And if Mansell sits out today's final qualifying period in order to assist his recovery, he may well slip further down the starting order.

If his championship aspirations are to be kept alive, he has to finish somewhere in the first four tomorrow, with Piquet no higher than third. Piquet, on the other hand, can clinch the title by either

winning tomorrow or finishing second, but ahead of Mansell.

Although there were Japanese Grand Prix in 1976 (won by Mario Andretti) and 1977 (James Hunt), this is the first occasion it has been held on the Suzuka circuit. Designed by the Dutchman, John Hugenholtz, who was also responsible for the Zandvoort track, and officially opened almost exactly a quarter of a century ago (on November 4, 1962), it has been used mainly for motor cycle races, national car races and car testing by Honda, who have a large financial stake in the circuit.

Ferrari's increasing competitiveness during qualifying is being maintained this weekend with Gerhard Berger and Michele Alboreto lying second and third behind Piquet, and ahead of Alain Prost's McLaren-TAG at the end of the first period, with once again the Benetton-Ford of Thierry Boutsen and Teo Fabi proving to be the best of the rest. Tomorrow morning BBC2 will be providing full live coverage of the race, the transmission beginning at 7.20 a.m.

LEADING PRACTICE TIMES

FIRST DAY: N Piquet (Br), Williams, 1min 41.423sec (av speed 207.965kph); G Berger (Aust), Ferrari, 1:42.100; M Alboreto (It), Ferrari, 1:42.418; A Prost (Fr), McLaren, 1:42.498; S N Mansell (GB), Williams, 1:42.615; T Boutsen (Bel), Benetton, 1:43.136; T Fabi (It), Benetton, 1:43.351; A S Johnson (Swi), McLaren, 1:43.612; A Senna (Br), Lotus, 1:44.029; D Pateira (Ur), Brabham, 1:44.267; D Warwick (AUS), Arrows, 1:44.755; E Cheever (USA), Arrows, 1:45.427; S Nakajima (Jap), Lotus, 1:45.898; 14. A de Cesaris (It), Brabham, 1:46.399; 15. M Brundle (GB), Zakspeed, 1:46.715; 16. J Palmer (GB), Tyrrell, 1:46.902; 17. A Nannini (It), Minardi, 1:46.948; 18. A Caffi (It), Osella, 1:47.017; 19. C Dutton (GB), Zakspeed, 1:48.337; 20. P Allio (Fr), Lola, 1:49.470; 21. I Capelle (It), March, 1:49.516; 22. J Jussier (Fr), Ligier, 1:50.023; 23. S Burti (Fr), Tyrrell, 1:50.895; 24. V Dalmonte (Fr), Lotus, 1:51.236; 25. S Zanardi (It), AGS, 1:51.555; 26. S Morero (Br), Minardi, 1:51.595; 27. A Campos (Sp), Minardi, 1:53.455.



Crashed out: Nigel Mansell is stretchered off (above) by trackside officials after his Canon Williams-Honda hit a kerb at 90mph, sending the car careering into a barrier before spinning (below) through the air (Photograph below by BBC Television)

Gamble so nearly paid off

By Colin McQuillan

England went down fighting in yesterday's semi-finals of the ICI Perspex world team squash championships after committing themselves courageously to the tactical gamble of dropping the top-ranked British player, Philip Kenyon, against the highly-favoured second seeds from New Zealand, at the Albert Hall.

Ross Norman, the former world champion, and Stuart Davenport, the world No. 3, lead the New Zealand team. Eventually that top-end strength was enough to take them past England, 2-1, into this afternoon's final, despite full-blooded performances from the home players.

Chris Stahl, the England manager, and Jonah Barrington, the team coach, have goaded their squad all week to produce a performance of true patriotic fervour in the face of early criticisms about selections. Yesterday they threw Gawain Briers against Norman at first string on the basis of his previous successes against the wily New Zealander, but their real hopes rested on Neil Harvey and Bryan Beson in the lower order.

Beson gave England the best possible start with an impressively controlled win over Steve Cunningham, an underrated third string who tends to suffer in comparison to the reputations of his highly ranked colleagues. Nor can the bravely measured efforts of Briers be discounted against a visibly improved Norman.

It was the fighting character of Harvey that was the crux of the gamble, however, and for much of his 71-minute tussle with Davenport it seemed entirely possible he could carry the day.

He won the first game, 9-7, in 23 minutes with such crisp invention and athletic élan that it seemed an astonishing England victory might be on the cards. And hope hardly faded through the following symmetry of three 16-minute games which fell eventually, to Davenport, 9-4, 9-7, 9-5.

RESULTS: Semi-finals: New Zealand 2, England 1 (S Cunningham lost to E Beson, 8-10, 9-8, 1-9; Norman to G Briers, 9-7, 9-4, 9-7; Davenport to N Harvey, 7-9, 9-4, 9-7, 9-9; Play-off group for 5th to 8th places: Beson to G Briers, 9-7, 9-4, 9-7, 9-9; Davenport to S Stahl, 9-7, 9-4, 9-7, 9-9; Play-off group for 9th to 12th places: Beson to S Stahl, 9-7, 9-4, 9-7, 9-9; Davenport to N Harvey, 7-9, 9-4, 9-7, 9-9; Play-off group for 13th to 16th places: Beson to S Stahl, 9-7, 9-4, 9-7, 9-9; Davenport to N Harvey, 7-9, 9-4, 9-7, 9-9; Play-off group for 17th to 20th places: Beson to S Stahl, 9-7, 9-4, 9-7, 9-9; Davenport to N Harvey, 7-9, 9-4, 9-7, 9-9; Play-off group for 21st to 24th places: Beson to S Stahl, 9-7, 9-4, 9-7, 9-9; Davenport to N Harvey, 7-9, 9-4, 9-7, 9-9; Play-off group for 25th to 28th places: Beson to S Stahl, 9-7, 9-4, 9-7, 9-9; Davenport to N Harvey, 7-9, 9-4, 9-7, 9-9; Play-off group for 29th to 32nd places: Beson to S Stahl, 9-7, 9-4, 9-7, 9-9; Davenport to N Harvey, 7-9, 9-4, 9-7, 9-9; Play-off group for 33rd to 36th places: Beson to S Stahl, 9-7, 9-4, 9-7, 9-9; Davenport to N Harvey, 7-9, 9-4, 9-7, 9-9; Play-off group for 37th to 40th places: Beson to S Stahl, 9-7, 9-4, 9-7, 9-9; Davenport to N Harvey, 7-9, 9-4, 9-7, 9-9; Play-off group for 41st to 44th places: Beson to S Stahl, 9-7, 9-4, 9-7, 9-9; Davenport to N Harvey, 7-9, 9-4, 9-7, 9-9; Play-off group for 45th to 48th places: Beson to S Stahl, 9-7, 9-4, 9-7, 9-9; Davenport to N Harvey, 7-9, 9-4, 9-7, 9-9; Play-off group for 49th to 52nd places: Beson to S Stahl, 9-7, 9-4, 9-7, 9-9; Davenport to N Harvey, 7-9, 9-4, 9-7, 9-9; Play-off group for 53rd to 56th places: Beson to S Stahl, 9-7, 9-4, 9-7, 9-9; Davenport to N Harvey, 7-9, 9-4, 9-7, 9-9; Play-off group for 57th to 60th places: Beson to S Stahl, 9-7, 9-4, 9-7, 9-9; Davenport to N Harvey, 7-9, 9-4, 9-7, 9-9; Play-off group for 61st to 64th places: Beson to S Stahl, 9-7, 9-4, 9-7, 9-9; Davenport to N Harvey, 7-9, 9-4, 9-7, 9-9; Play-off group for 65th to 68th places: Beson to S Stahl, 9-7, 9-4, 9-7, 9-9; Davenport to N Harvey, 7-9, 9-4, 9-7, 9-9; Play-off group for 69th to 72nd places: Beson to S Stahl, 9-7, 9-4, 9-7, 9-9; Davenport to N Harvey, 7-9, 9-4, 9-7, 9-9; Play-off group for 73rd to 76th places: Beson to S Stahl, 9-7, 9-4, 9-7, 9-9; Davenport to N Harvey, 7-9, 9-4, 9-7, 9-9; Play-off group for 77th to 80th places: Beson to S Stahl, 9-7, 9-4, 9-7, 9-9; Davenport to N Harvey, 7-9, 9-4, 9-7, 9-9; Play-off group for 81st to 84th places: Beson to S Stahl, 9-7, 9-4, 9-7, 9-9; Davenport to N Harvey, 7-9, 9-4, 9-7, 9-9; Play-off group for 85th to 88th places: Beson to S Stahl, 9-7, 9-4, 9-7, 9-9; Davenport to N Harvey, 7-9, 9-4, 9-7, 9-9; Play-off group for 89th to 92nd places: Beson to S Stahl, 9-7, 9-4, 9-7, 9-9; Davenport to N Harvey, 7-9, 9-4, 9-7, 9-9; Play-off group for 93rd to 96th places: Beson to S Stahl, 9-7, 9-4, 9-7, 9-9; Davenport to N Harvey, 7-9, 9-4, 9-7, 9-9; Play-off group for 97th to 100th places: Beson to S Stahl, 9-7, 9-4, 9-7, 9-9; Davenport to N Harvey, 7-9, 9-4, 9-7, 9-9; Play-off group for 101st to 104th places: Beson to S Stahl, 9-7, 9-4, 9-7, 9-9; Davenport to N Harvey, 7-9, 9-4, 9-7, 9-9; Play-off group for 105th to 108th places: Beson to S Stahl, 9-7, 9-4, 9-7, 9-9; Davenport to N Harvey, 7-9, 9-4, 9-7, 9-9; Play-off group for 109th to 112th places: Beson to S Stahl, 9-7, 9-4, 9-7, 9-9; Davenport to N Harvey, 7-9, 9-4, 9-7, 9-9; Play-off group for 113th to 116th places: Beson to S Stahl, 9-7, 9-4, 9-7, 9-9; Davenport to N Harvey, 7-9, 9-4, 9-7, 9-9; Play-off group for 117th to 120th places: Beson to S Stahl, 9-7, 9-4, 9-7, 9-9; Davenport to N Harvey, 7-9, 9-4, 9-7, 9-9; Play-off group for 121st to 124th places: Beson to S Stahl, 9-7, 9-4, 9-7, 9-9; Davenport to N Harvey, 7-9, 9-4, 9-7, 9-9; Play-off group for 125th to 128th places: Beson to S Stahl, 9-7, 9-4, 9-7, 9-9; Davenport to N Harvey, 7-9, 9-4, 9-7, 9-9; Play-off group for 129th to 132nd places: Beson to S Stahl, 9-7, 9-4, 9-7, 9-9; Davenport to N Harvey, 7-9, 9-4, 9-7, 9-9; Play-off group for 133th to 136th places: Beson to S Stahl, 9-7, 9-4, 9-7, 9-9; Davenport to N Harvey, 7-9, 9-4, 9-7, 9-9; Play-off group for 137th to 140th places: Beson to S Stahl, 9-7, 9-4, 9-7, 9-9; Davenport to N Harvey, 7-9, 9-4, 9-7, 9-9; Play-off group for 141st to 144th places: Beson to S Stahl, 9-7, 9-4, 9-7, 9-9; Davenport to N Harvey, 7-9, 9-4, 9-7, 9-9; Play-off group for 145th to 148th places: Beson to S Stahl, 9-7, 9-4, 9-7, 9-9; Davenport to N Harvey, 7-9, 9-4, 9-7, 9-9; Play-off group for 149th to 152nd places: Beson to S Stahl, 9-7, 9-4, 9-7, 9-9; Davenport to N Harvey, 7-9, 9-4, 9-7, 9-9; Play-off group for 153th to 156th places: Beson to S Stahl, 9-7, 9-4, 9-7, 9-9; Davenport to N Harvey, 7-9, 9-4, 9-7, 9-9; Play-off group for 157th to 160th places: Beson to S Stahl, 9-7, 9-4, 9-7, 9-9; Davenport to N Harvey, 7-9, 9-4, 9-7, 9-9; Play-off group for 161st to 164th places: Beson to S Stahl, 9-7, 9-4, 9-7, 9-9; Davenport to N Harvey, 7-9, 9-4, 9-7, 9-9; Play-off group for 165th to 168th places: Beson to S Stahl, 9-7, 9-4, 9-7, 9-9; Davenport to N Harvey, 7-9, 9-4, 9-7, 9-9; Play-off group for 169th to 172nd places: Beson to S Stahl, 9-7, 9-4, 9-7, 9-9; Davenport to N Harvey, 7-9, 9-4, 9-7, 9-9; Play-off group for 173th to 176th places: Beson to S Stahl, 9-7, 9-4, 9-7, 9-9; Davenport to N Harvey, 7-9, 9-4, 9-7, 9-9; Play-off group for 177th to 180th places: Beson to S Stahl, 9-7, 9-4, 9-7, 9-9; Davenport to N Harvey, 7-9, 9-4, 9-7, 9-9; Play-off group for 181st to 184th places: Beson to S Stahl, 9-7, 9-4, 9-7, 9-9; Davenport to N Harvey, 7-9, 9-4, 9-7, 9-9; Play-off group for 185th to 188th places: Beson to S Stahl, 9-7, 9-4, 9-7, 9-9; Davenport to N Harvey, 7-9, 9-4, 9-7, 9-9; Play-off group for 189th to 192nd places: Beson to S Stahl, 9-7, 9-4, 9-7, 9-9; Davenport to N Harvey, 7-9, 9-4, 9-7, 9-9; Play-off group for 193th to 196th places: Beson to S Stahl, 9-7, 9-4, 9-7, 9-9; Davenport to N Harvey, 7-9, 9-4, 9-7, 9-9; Play-off group for 197th to 200th places: Beson to S Stahl, 9-7, 9-4, 9-7, 9-9; Davenport to N Harvey, 7-9, 9-4, 9-7, 9-9; Play-off group for 201st to 204th places: Beson to S Stahl, 9-7, 9-4, 9-7, 9-9; Davenport to N Harvey, 7-9, 9-4, 9-7, 9-9; Play-off group for 205th to 208th places: Beson to S Stahl, 9-7, 9-4, 9-7, 9-9; Davenport to N Harvey, 7-9, 9-4, 9-7, 9-9; Play-off group for 209th to 212th places: Beson to S Stahl, 9-7, 9-4, 9-7, 9-9; Davenport to N Harvey, 7-9, 9-4, 9-7, 9-9; Play-off group for 213th to 216th places: Beson to S Stahl, 9-7, 9-4, 9-7, 9-9; Davenport to N Harvey, 7-9, 9-4, 9-7, 9-9; Play-off group for 217th to 220th places: Beson to S Stahl, 9-7, 9-4, 9-7, 9-9; Davenport to N Harvey, 7-9, 9-4, 9-7, 9-9; Play-off group for 221st to 224th places: Beson to S Stahl, 9-7, 9-4, 9-7, 9-9; Davenport to N Harvey, 7-9, 9-4, 9-7, 9-9; Play-off group for 225th to 228th places: Beson to S Stahl, 9-7, 9-4, 9-7, 9-9; Davenport to N Harvey, 7-9, 9-4, 9-7, 9-9; Play-off group for 229th to 232nd places: Beson to S Stahl, 9-7, 9-4, 9-7, 9-9; Davenport to N Harvey, 7-9, 9-4, 9-7, 9-9; Play-off group for 233th to 236th places: Beson to S Stahl, 9-7, 9-4, 9-7, 9-9; Davenport to N Harvey, 7-9, 9-4, 9-7, 9-9; Play-off group for 237th to 240th places: Beson to S Stahl, 9-7, 9-4, 9-7, 9-9; Davenport to N Harvey, 7-9, 9-4, 9-7, 9-9; Play-off group for 241st to 244th places: Beson to S Stahl, 9-7, 9-4, 9-7, 9-9; Davenport to N Harvey, 7-9, 9-4, 9-7, 9-9; Play-off group for 245th to 248th places: Beson to S Stahl, 9-7, 9-4, 9-7, 9-9; Davenport to N Harvey, 7-9, 9-4, 9-7, 9-9; Play-off group for 249th to 252nd places: Beson to S Stahl, 9-7, 9-4, 9-7, 9-9; Davenport to N Harvey, 7-9, 9-4, 9-7, 9-9; Play-off group for 253th to 256th places: Beson to S Stahl, 9-7, 9-4, 9-7, 9-9; Davenport to N Harvey, 7-9, 9-4, 9-7, 9-9; Play-off group for 257th to 260th places: Beson to S Stahl, 9-7, 9-4, 9-7, 9-9; Davenport to N Harvey, 7-9, 9-4, 9-7, 9-9; Play-off group for 261st to 264th places: Beson to S Stahl, 9-7, 9-4, 9-7, 9-9; Davenport to N Harvey, 7-9, 9-4, 9-7, 9-9; Play-off group for 265th to 268th places: Beson to S Stahl, 9-7, 9-4, 9-7, 9-9; Davenport to N Harvey, 7-9, 9-4, 9-7, 9-9; Play-off group for 269th to 272nd places: Beson to S Stahl, 9-7, 9-4, 9-7, 9-9; Davenport to N Harvey, 7-9, 9-4, 9-7, 9-9; Play-off group for 273th to 276th places: Beson to S Stahl, 9-7, 9-4, 9-7, 9-9; Davenport to N Harvey, 7-9, 9-4, 9-7, 9-9; Play-off group for 277th to 280th places: Beson to S Stahl, 9-7, 9-4, 9-7, 9-9; Davenport to N Harvey, 7-9, 9-4, 9-7, 9-9; Play-off group for 281st to 284th places: Beson to S Stahl, 9-7, 9-4, 9-7, 9-9; Davenport to N Harvey, 7-9, 9-4, 9-7, 9-9; Play-off group for 285th to 288th places: Beson to S Stahl, 9-7, 9-4, 9-7, 9-9; Davenport to N Harvey, 7-9, 9-4, 9-7, 9-9; Play-off group for 289th to 292nd places: Beson to S Stahl, 9-7, 9-4, 9-7, 9-9; Davenport to N Harvey, 7-9, 9-4, 9-7, 9-9; Play-off group for 293th to 296th places: Beson to S Stahl, 9-7, 9-4, 9-7, 9-9; Davenport to N Harvey, 7-9, 9-4, 9-7, 9-9; Play-off group for 297th to 300th places: Beson to S Stahl, 9-7, 9-4, 9-7, 9-9; Davenport to N Harvey, 7-9, 9-4, 9-7, 9-9; Play-off group for 301st to 304th places: Beson to S Stahl, 9-7, 9-4, 9-7, 9-9; Davenport to N Harvey, 7-9, 9-4, 9-7, 9-9; Play-off group for 305th to 308th places: Beson to S Stahl, 9-7, 9-4, 9-7, 9-9; Davenport to N Harvey, 7-9, 9-4, 9-7, 9-9; Play-off group for 309th to 312th places: Beson to S Stahl, 9-7, 9-4, 9-7, 9-9; Davenport to N Harvey, 7-9, 9-4, 9-7, 9-9; Play-off group for 313th to 316th places: Beson to S Stahl, 9-7, 9-4, 9-7, 9-9; Davenport to N Harvey, 7-9, 9-4, 9-7, 9-9; Play-off group for 317th to 320th places: Beson to S Stahl, 9-7, 9-4, 9-7, 9-9; Davenport to N Harvey, 7-9, 9-4, 9-7, 9-9; Play-off group for 321st to 324th places: Beson to S Stahl, 9-7, 9-4, 9-7, 9-9; Davenport to N Harvey, 7-9, 9-4, 9-7, 9-9; Play-off group for 325th to 328th places: Beson to S Stahl, 9-7, 9-4, 9-7, 9-9; Davenport to N Harvey, 7-9, 9-4, 9-7, 9-9; Play-off group for 329th to 332nd places: Beson to S Stahl, 9-7, 9-4, 9-7, 9-9; Davenport to N Harvey, 7-9, 9-4, 9-7, 9-9; Play-off group for 333th to 336th places: Beson to S Stahl, 9-7, 9-4, 9-7, 9-9; Davenport to N Harvey, 7-9, 9-4, 9-7, 9-9; Play-off group for 337th to 340th places: Beson to S Stahl, 9-7, 9-4, 9-7, 9-9; Davenport to N Harvey, 7-9, 9-4, 9-7, 9-9; Play-off group for 341st to 344th places: Beson to S Stahl, 9-7, 9-4, 9-7, 9-9; Davenport to N Harvey, 7-9, 9-4, 9-7, 9-9; Play-off group for 345th to 348th places: Beson to S Stahl, 9-7, 9-4, 9-7, 9-9; Davenport to N Harvey, 7-9, 9-4, 9-7, 9-9; Play-off group for 349th to 352nd places: Beson to S Stahl, 9-7, 9-4, 9-7, 9-9; Davenport to N Harvey, 7-9, 9-4, 9-7, 9-9; Play-off group for 353th to 356th places: Beson to S Stahl, 9-7, 9-4, 9-7, 9-9; Davenport to N Harvey, 7-9